The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year — PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872. — AT CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1 60.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Daily Post, one year, by mail $8 00
do six months, do 4 00
do three months, do 2 00
Weekly Post, per year 2 00
do in Clubs of five or over 1 50

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, *to expire with the Club*; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule, breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

No Club of less than five will be taken at Club rates. When $2 50 is enclosed for a single subscription the paper will be sent for *nine months only*.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed slip containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscriber desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office at which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST, will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"AT THE LAST."

(Man goeth forth unto his work, and to his labor, until the evening—Ps. 104 : 23.)

The streamsis calmest when it nears the tide,
And flowers are sweetest at the eventide,
And birds most musical at close of day,
And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is lovely, but a holier charm
Lies folded close in evening's robe of balm;
And weary man must love her best,
For morning calls to toil, but night brings rest.

She comes from heaven, and on her wings doth bear
A holy fragrance like the breath of prayer,
Footsteps of angels follow in her trace,
To shut the weary eyes of Day in peace.

All things are hushed before her, as she throws,
O'er earth and sky her mantle of repose;
There is a calm, a beauty, and a power,
That morning knows not, in the evening hour.

"Until the evening" we must weep and toil,
Plough life's stern furrows, dig the weedy soil,
Tread with sad feet our rough and thorny way,
And bear the heat and burden of the day.

O! when our sun is setting, may we glide,
Like summer evening, down the golden tide;
And leave behind us, as we pass away,
Sweet starry twilight round our sleeping clay!

DR. SPENCER'S CRIME!

A Story by a Physician.

I was sitting in my office, half dozing over an interminable article on defective nutrition in the last Medical Review.

The fire in the grate was low, and the night was stormy, the clock was on the stroke of eleven. I was just about to turn off the gas and retire, for, being a bachelor, I slept in a room connected with my office, when there was a pull at the bell.

I took up my night lamp and went to the door. A strong gust of damp, sleety wind nearly extinguished the light, but shading it with my hand, I dimly discerned the form of a woman.

"Come in," I said, holding open the door; but she declined with a gesture of impatience.

"You must come out," she said in a sharp incisive tone, "and be quick about it."

I put on my overcoat without demur, locked the surgery door, and stepped out into the storm. As I did so the woman laid a firm hand on my arm and putting her face close to mine said:

"Dr. Lockwood can you keep a secret?"

"I think so, madam."

"Swear it."

"Is this secret of yours of a professional character? That is, is it anything you wish to confide to me as a medical man?"

"It is."

"Very well then; I swear it."

"That is right."

"Whither are you taking me, and for what purpose?"

"To the Clifton House to see the mistress."

Clifton House was the old mansion recently taken by Dr. Spencer, a stranger to every one in Middlebury. Spencer was a tall, dark, rather distinguished looking man, who had hung out his sign in the village only a few doors above mine but as yet he had got no practice.

The doctor had a wife, it was said, but no one ever saw her. She was an invalid and Miss Melrose, a friend of the family, presided over the establishment and sat at the head of the table. Miss Melrose was yet beautiful, and won the admiration of all who visited Clifton House, by her grace of manner and fascinating conversation.

"As we walked along," said my companion, "let me explain to you just what is necessary you should know. My mistress is very ill."

"I beg your pardon—Is it Mrs. Spencer or Miss Melrose?"

She laughed bitterly.

"Miss Melrose! I would stab her to the heart sooner than own her as a mistress. My Mistress is a lady—noble, royal, and of gentle birth. It is an honor to serve my mistress."

"And is she ill? How long since?"

"Ever since she married him—curse him," she muttered in a fierce tone, "but I must not get excited. I must tell my story, or rather her's. Two years ago, through the desire of her dying father, Alice Herndon became James Spencer's wife. Before that she was a healthy, blooming girl; immediately after this marriage she began to fail. Do you see anything strange in that?"

"Not necessarily."

"Let me enlighten you further. Dr. Spencer was at one time engaged to Miss Lucille Melrose, but he broke the engagement and married my mistress instead. Miss Melrose was as poor as Job's turkey; Miss Herndon was an heiress, and Doctor Spencer was deeply in debt, and very hard pressed by his creditors. Do you see anything singular in that?"

"Perhaps. Go on."

"When my mistress married Spencer she was only seventeen, and she had been taught to obey her father in everything. She was a gentle, affectionate child, and it would have been easy for Spencer to have won her love. But he did not care for that. It was her money that he wanted. It paid his debts and bought him fast horses; it set his table with nice, costly dishes; and put it in his power to keep Miss Melrose robed like a queen. And all this time my mistress has been slowly but surely sinking.—And look you, Dr. Lockwood, I believe that she is not dying of disease, but of—here she lowered her voice to a whisper as she spoke the word—"poison!"

"Impossible! This is a very grave charge.

"Of poison given her by her husband, who on her death will have sole control of her property and be free to marry Miss Melrose. There is no time to explain to you in detail the thousand and one circumstances which have led me to the belief, for we are almost at the door. It is never the case that he and Melrose are out at the same time, or I should have called another physician before; but to-night they are called away by the death of Miss Melrose's sister, and will not be back till to-morrow. With the consent of my mistress, I came for you, and oh! Dr. Lockwood, I pray you, save my dear mistress.

Mrs. Spencer received me in her bed-chamber. It was on the second floor, and was furnished with exquisite elegance. Everything in the room bespoke the taste and delicacy of the occupant. The warm air was fragrant with the faint odor of heliotrope, and glancing around I saw the purple blossoms and green leaves in an alabaster case on the ledge of the south window.

She was a woman who, when once seen, could never be forgotten. I have met in my life many beautiful women, but never one so lovely.

She was tall and slight, with a purely oval face, liquid brown eyes, and a dash of hectic in her cheeks which is never seen in perfect health.

As for myself, I laid aside all false delicacy, and questioned her plainly as to her symptoms. Mrs Hurd, the nurse, remained in the room, and added many little important items of information.

When she spoke of her husband it was with a sort of hopeless sadness which distressed me greatly. Not a breath of suspicion against him in her answers to my questions, and I felt sure that at present she knew nothing of what Mrs. Hurd had such serious apprehensions. I was glad it was so, for, with her finely strung organization, it might have produced serious results.

I made my examination of the patient as closely as I could, and drew my conclusion. I could have sworn that Mrs. Spencer daily swallowed arsenic in small quantities, and the deadly drug was telling fearfully on a constitution never robust.

She said, answering my questions, that she had no physician except her husband. He had thought himself better acquainted with her case, and therefore better qualified to treat it. He never left the medicine with her to take; he always brought it fresh from his office, and administered it promptly.

A charge, of course, I could not make against Dr. Spencer without the amplest proof. If I hinted a suspicion, every one would at once set it down to my professional prejudice, and, if I could not substantiate my statement, the doctor could make me pay dearly for such a slander uttered against him.

The only dependence seemed to be in Mrs. Hurd. To her I unbosomed myself freely. I told her without reserve that I believed Dr. Spencer was killing his wife by slow poison, and besought her to be constantly on the watch to save the victim, and to discover proof by which we could fasten the guilt upon him.

She smiled grimly and promised obedience. I gave her a powerful antidote for the poison I suspected, and went home perturbed and anxious in mind. I did not sleep that night, and all the next day I was in a high fever of excitement.

Dr. Spencer returned home the morning after my visit to the Clifton House. He looked wretchedly, the nurse said—appeared depressed and gloomy. Miss Melrose came with him, and was decorously sad over the death of her sister. Women of her stamp always do mourn to perfection. They neither overdo nor underdo the thing, as women of feeling are likely to do.

Dr. Spencer came at once to his wife's chamber. He thought she looked ill, and prescribed a cordial at once, saying that he would go and fetch it.

"You are always ordering cordials for her," said Mrs. Hurd musingly. "Why not take something yourself. You look like a ghost."

He eyed her keenly, but replied composedly:

"I think I will take some of the cordial myself, for I do not feel quite well. Alicia, dear, shall I bring it here and drink your health?"

Miss Spencer smiled in assent—she never disputed her husband—and he went out. Presently he returned with the two glasses.

Both contained liquid, colorless and inodorous. Mrs. Hurd was watching him with her heart in her throat, for, as she told me, she felt that the decisive moment had come.

There was something in the grey pallor in the doctor's rigid face that told her of a desperate purpose in the man's soul.

He lifted the glass on the right of the tray and gave it to his wife.

"Drink it dear," he said; "it is a panacea for all ills. I am also going to take a glass of it!" And he pointed to a glass still on the tray.

Mrs. Spencer accepted it, and was putting it to her lips, when Mrs. Hurd interrupted:

"If you will bring her a tumbler of water, doctor; Mrs. Spencer complains that the cordial leaves a bad taste in her mouth, and my old bones are so full of rheumatism that it nearly kills me to go down stairs."

The doctor turned and cent on her a look as if he would read her through.—But she kept her face passive. If he had any suspicions, her manner quieted them, and putting down the glass, he left the room. Then Mrs. Hurd changed the portion of the glasses.

When he came back—and he was gone but a moment—the nurse stood just exactly where he had left her, and Mrs. Spencer was lying back in her chair with her eyes closed.

Again he lifted the glass—this time it was the one intended for himself—and placed it to the lips of his wife. She drank the contents, swallowed a little of the water he had brought her, and thanked him in her own sad, sweet way.

"Now for my own cordial," said he with affected gayety. "I indulge myself in something a little stronger," and as he spoke he tossed off the mixture.

"It made me stone cold to my finger's ends to see him do it," said Mrs. Hurd relating the circumstances to me; "but as Heaven is my witness, I felt not a single twinge of conscience. I argued like this:

If it was simple cordial as he said, it would do him no harm. If it was poison, his blood would be on his own sinful head!"

He went to bed half an hour afterward, complaining of fatigue. In the morning they found him dead!

I was called to the *post mortem* examination, and we discovered in the stomach of the deceased a sufficient quantity of the deadliest poison known to modern science to kill half a dozen men.

My brother physician agreed that the man was insane, and had probably taken the dose in one of his unsettled fits of mind. I did not dispute them, but even before Mrs. Hurd told her story I had my own theory in regard to his death.

There was no public exposure however. Mrs. Hurd and I agreed that it would profit no one to make the wretched affair public, and so we kept our own counsel.

Miss Melrose, in spite of my conviction that she had been an active party in the conspiracy against Mrs. Spencer's life, I could not help pitying. Such a miserable, worn and haggard face as hers, I have never seen; and when they buried Dr. Spencer she was confined to her chamber with brain fever.

I attended her in her illness, but although she recovered her health she never was herself again. She was a harmless maniac, whose delight was in gathering flowers and decorating the doctor's grave with them.

She is living, and she still gathers flowers and lays them on that grave, singing to herself, meanwhile, a sort of low incantation, which no one pretends to understand.

Not until Mrs. Spencer had been many days my wife, and the faithful Mrs. Hurd slept under the violets, did Alice ever know the perfidy of her former husband.

Salutations.

[From the Lakeside Monthly.]

In the East the people are pastoral, unwarlike, fond of quiet, and are also encircled by religious ideas. We see this in the simple meeting of two persons in the street. They convey—in form of prayer—an earnest wish that the other may enjoy peace. Throughout the Bible this blessing forms the staple of salutation. Salem or Shalum means peace, and is doubtless the meaning in the word of Jerusalem. The Bedouins of our time have the same idea embodied in the salutation. The Arab meets his friend with this. "May God grant you a happy morning," "May God grant you His favors," "If God wills it, you are well."

The difference here is very considerable, according to the rank of the person saluted. The most common mode is merely laying the right hand on the bosom, and a little declining their bodies, but when to a person of great rank, they bow almost to the ground, and kiss the hem of his garment. Inferiors, out of deference and respect, kiss the feet, the knees, or the garments of their superiors.

The dominant trait in the character of the Ottoman is known to be great pride, much gravity, and apparently a considerable distaste to the use of his tongue in speech. It will be noticed in many of his sayings that those three are often unfolded. "May your shadow never be less," shows how they value flesh.

In Egypt the climate is so very warm and feverish, and perspiration is so very necessary to health that an Egyptian greeting is, "How do you perspire?" According to Herodotus, the Egyptians saluted by letting the hand fall to the knee, unlike any other nation.

The Laplanders apply their nose strongly against that of the person they salute. Dampire says that at New Guinea they are satisfied to put on their heads the leaves of trees, which have ever passed for symbols of friendship and peace.

The Spaniard wishes you "Good morning," "God be with you, Senor."

The Neapolitan devoutly says, "Grow in sanctity."

The Piedmontese, "I am your servant."

The Genoese of modern times says, 'Health and wealth."

The Romans, who are robust, had energetic salutation, expressing force: "*Salve*," "Be strong," Be healthy;" *Quid agis*," "What do you do?" or "What make you?"

The Chinaman, with earnest solicitude, asks, "Is your stomach in good order? Have you eaten?"

The German says, "Wie gehts?" "How goes it!" To bid adieu he says, "Leben sie wohl"—Live quiet and be happy."

The Islanders—near the Phillippines—take the hand or foot of him they salute, and with it they gently rub the face.

The Pole embraces the knee, kisses the shoulder, and in departure says, "Be ever well."

In Hungary they say at departure, 'May you remain well; God keep you well."

In Servia they say: "How are acorns?" "Are acorns plenty?" they being a pastoral people.

In Turkey great attention is paid to salutations; the arms are laid over each other, each on his own breast, and bending the head.

The Hindoos bend the head to the earth.

In Sweden, besides the universal "Gud day." which needs no translation, they ask, "Hura mar Ni?" literally, "How can you," meaning, "are you strong and vigorous?" Also, "God sel tava!" "God be praised." Their parting is, "Far val."

The Moors of Morocco ride at full speed toward a stranger as if to run him down; and as soon as they have approached near they stop suddenly and fire a pistol over his head.

The manner of saluting the great Mogul is to touch with the hand, first the earth, then the breast, and then to lift it above which is repeated three times in succession as you approach him.

An editor and his wife were walking out in the bright moonlight one evening. Like all editors' wives, she was of an exceeding poetic nature, and said to her mate, "Notice that moon; how bright and calm and beautiful!" "Couldn't think of noticing it," replied the editor, "for any thing less than the usual rates—a dollar and fifty cents for twelve lines."

CUPID'S REVENGE.

'Twas noonday. On a grassy mound
Within the forest deep,
I saw a child stretch'd on the ground—
'Twas Cupid, fast asleep.

His beauty struck me far above
All boys I'd ever seen,
But, as I'd sworn to banish love,
To look I did not mean.

But, oh! those limbs of perfect shape,
Pressing the fragrant sod!
I sigh. He's instantly awake—
A breath awakes the god.

He quickly spreads his rosy wings,
And, bending straight his bow,
With one of his sharp arrows stings
My heart, and lays me low.

Go now, said he, to Chloe's feet,
And languish there and weep—
In vain her pity you'll entreat—
For rousing me from sleep.

—Temple Bar.

FALSE HAIR AND ITS SUBSTITUTES.

How Hair is Ruined—Hair Work.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

Strange as it may seem, the hair which grows upon the heads of our fashionable ladies has no commercial value. Through much crimping, curling, and dosing with various hair "invigorators," "restorers," pomades, &c., it not only becomes variegated in color, but hard and brittle, rendering it wholly unfit for use in the manufacture of hair work. Indeed, it is found that the more people "take care" of their hair the more they injure it, while those European peasants who let nature take its course, and seldom even comb their hair, produce the finest and most delicate article.

In the shape in which the buyer brings it in from the country, this hair is worth about $20 per pound in gold. After it has been sorted, the different lots vary in value according to length and shade, from $1 50 to $100 per ounce. Indeed, it is almost impossible to set a limit to the outside price of choice lots of long hair of desirable shade, for so difficult are they to obtain, and so urgent is the demand from parties with whom money is a secondary consideration altogether, that the fortunate holders can set their own price and be sure of a customer. "A switch of very light gray hair," said a dealer, "thirty-six inches long and weighing five ounces, is worth $1,000, and can rarely be found at that price."

In a country like ours, where fashion is a law to the poor as well as to the rich, it has been necessary to provide some cheap substitute for human hair, in order that factory and shop girls and others of slender means may vie with the wealthier sisters in the adornment (?) of their heads.

For this purpose several substances are in use. The first material applied to this purpose was jute, which, after passing through several processes, in reduced to a long and glossy fibre, which is general effect closely resembles hair, and which owing to its comparative cheapness rapidly came into general use. By means of dyeing it was produced in all possible shades and was eagerly bought in the shape of "switches," "waterfalls," &c.

In the process of adapting jute to this use, *nicotine*, the essential principle of tobacco, and corrosive sublimate, a most deadly poison, are used. It is also rendered exceedingly brittle, and breaks as easily as spun glass. The small particles find their way through the hair to the scalp, and their edges being ragged from the combing process, act like so many poisoned barbs, which entering the pores, and held in place, introduce the poison beneath the skin and cause irritation and ulceration. It is owing to this that the idea became current that the jute contained animal parasites, that bored into the skin and laid their eggs beneath it. The most careful examination has failed to discover any vestiges of animal life in jute, but the little barbs we have spoken of have been distinctly seen protruding from the pores of the scalp, and the sores they produce give every evidence of being the result of mercurial poison.

A more recent harmless substitute for human hair is found in fine cotton and linen thread, dyed to the proper shade and sized to give it the requisite gloss, and then made up into the various forms in which it can be used. Switches of this material are sold at retail for about one dollar each, a price at which a very handsome profit is probably realized by the dealer.

Probably the best substitute for human hair yet introduced is silk fibre. Its fineness and strength render it peculiarly suitable, while its brilliant lustre adds to its resemblance to the real article. It is used both alone and in connection with real hair, especially in those cases where a switch just sprinkled with gray hair is required. To produce this effect dark hair and gray silk fibre are taken in unequal proportions, varying according to the shade desired, and woven together, the result being with difficulty distinguished from a combination of real hair, yet costing, owing to the immense price of long gray hair, a moderate sum comparatively. Bands and braids are also made of silk, exposed portion only being of this material, and the filling of jute or "combings."

Formerly hair work was sold only in a few of the leading hair dressing establishments. Now large and expensive stores are devoted to its sale in the large cities; nearly every dealer in fancy articles keeps some of the grades of so-called "hair goods" and in every country-store neat card-board boxes, containing switches, chignons, and other head gear, are offered for sale. So long as fashion holds its present course, every woman in the land nearly is a customer, and thus an enormous bulk of business is done, paying handsome profits to all engaged in it. At first the per centage of profit was extremely large, but competition has reduced this materially. But the volume of business has increased in a like ratio, and the sale of hair and hair work continues to be exceedingly profitable.

The story is told of a negro who was praying earnestly that he and his colored brethren might be preserved from what he called their "upsettin sins." "Brudder," said one of his friends, at the close of the meeting, "you ain't got de hang of that ar word. It's 'besettin,' not 'upsettin.'" "Brudder," replied the other, "if dat's so, it's so. But I was praying de lord to save us from the sin of intoxication, and if dat ain't an up-settin sin I dunno what am."

AGRICULTURAL.

STRAWBERRIES AND EARLY POTATOES.

The best acre of strawberry vines that I saw last fall was raised among early potatoes. The Early Rose potato was planted as early in April as possible, placing one piece only in a hill, thirty inches apart each way, and the strawberry plants also were planted thirty inches apart each way, on the same ground at the same time; that is, one strawberry plant placed midway between the potato hills in the rows one way, leaving the rows the other way open for cultivation.

Subsequently the tilling was done with a one-horse cultivator and hand-hoe. In July, the potatoes were dug out and sold for ninety-seven dollars, cash. At the same time the strawberry plants were nicely cleaned and hoed; soon after the runners began to cross the rows pretty freely. The cultivator was then run through the rows for the last time and a hand followed to replace the roots of any runners that were disturbed. Very little more was needed, although a hand went over the field three or four times with a hoe in his hand, pulling any stray weeds, and with the hoe and hand placing the runners so as to occupy all the ground, which was well-covered with plants in the fall, and the land was very clean and mellow. The labor on this acre cost $1 12½ per day. The cost of adding and caring for the strawberry plants is estimated not to be very much from $20. This acre was estimated to be worth $150 more for having the strawberry plants on it.

The owner of this patch was instructing me how to raise strawberries. Says he: I plant squashes, cucumbers, melons, cabbage or sweet corn with a bountiful supply of manure, the next year early potatoes with the strawberry plants, using no manure except plaster, sown broadcast to avoid weeds.

The essential points are: first, that the plants must be set very early and looked to to see that they are living, as late set-plants will not give a full crop next year; second, the potatoes must be removed very early, so that the plants will more perfectly cover the ground. Thus he gets one full crop of strawberries almost free from weeds. But, said he, if I should try to get a second crop from the same setting it would be quite possible, but the labor after the first crop was picked would cost me four times as much as it does to plant a new bed every year.

I have seen strawberry plants raised among early peas and other crops. But generally a poor stand of plants was obtained, and a full crop could not be realized until the second year, when the land would be full of weeds, and weeds are what the cultivator of strawberries most desire to avoid.—N. P. Hedges, Wales Centre, N. Y., in Germantown Tel.

GARDEN POTATOES.

Probably the best mode of preparing a bed for early potatoes in the garden is by spading as deeply as possible, and by loosening the sub-soil with a strong digging fork. Rows may be marked out twenty-seven inches apart, and the cuttings dropped twelve inches apart in the row, and covered three inches deep. As the sprouts appear above the surface they should be covered lightly with earth to protect them from late frosts. Earthing up is necessary in such sorts as have a propensity to come above the surface.

PROPAGATING RASPBERRIES.

In answer to an inquiry relative to the increase of raspberries set out last spring, the Small Fruit Recorder says, "that black caps should have the tips nipped by midsummer, and when these branch out and form tips that are bare of leaves from four to six inches, bury these tips in the ground at an angle of forty-five degrees, and before winter they will form fine roots. This layering or burying is generally done in August and September. The sucker raspberries will furnish new plants the second year, springing up in the form of suckers, which may be taken up in autumn for setting out.

SUGAR BEETS FOR FATTENING SWINE.

Jonathan Talcott gives a statement in the Boston Cultivator of an experiment performed on a Suffolk pig, where sugar beets were largely employed in fattening. The animal was about a year old, and the feeding on boiled sugar beets, tops and roots began on the 16th of August, and was continued three times a day until the first of October, after which ground feed was given, consisting of two parts of corn and one of oats, three times a day till the animal was slaughtered, the meal being mixed with cold water. The result was, on the 16th of August, when the sugar beet feeding was begun, that the weight was three hundred and sixty pounds; September 1st three hundred and ninety pounds, October 1st four hundred and fifty pounds, and November 1st five hundred and twenty pounds. This is the substance of the statement given, by which we perceive that the increase the last of August, when fed on boiled sugar beets was at the rate of two pounds per day; the same rate of increase on the same food continued through September. When fed on ground corn and oats, made into cold slop, the gain for the next fifty days was less than a pound and a half per day.

Cost of the Tichborne Trial.

The London Spectator rightly considers the cost of the Tichborne trial was a scandal to English justice. The bill which the person in possession whose possession is now adjudged to be rightful, and with whom the legal presumption all along lay, will have to pay £120,000. The state can stand it; but, as the paper we quote says. "Why should it lie in the power of any scoundrel to fine a family in a tenth of its property without risk of the punishment which would follow an attempt to steal?" The fact that the estate can stand it shows only how great was the stake, and, consequently, the temptation to Orton. But on the other hand it is to be considered that not a tenth of these costs are legally taxable costs. If people will hire the attorney-general of England and a half dozen more counsel almost as eminent as he for eight or nine months, they must expect to pay for them.

The South is ahead. The only steam-ploughing apparatus in successful operation in the United States is on a Louisiana plantation.

THE WAVES WERE ROUGH.

BY EMMA SCARR LINEHAN.

The waves were rough, the night was dark,
When ventured forth a tiny barque
Into the open sea of life,
How could it live amid such strife?

'Twas driven onward by the wind,
That like a fury roared behind,
The billows threatening o'er it hung,
The lightning licked with fiery tongue.

Its quivering form; the thunders hurled
The fragments of a scattered world
Along its pathway. What wierd charm
Preserved the little one from harm?

Upon the prow sat angels three,
Sweet Patience, Faith and Purity,
Who held by cords invisible
To that fair Heaven they knew so well.

They prayed. The prayer of Deity
Descended to these angels three;
And Terror and her minions rude
Were soon to harmlessness subdued.

The tiny barque is urged no more
By tempest fiends the rough surge o'er;
From mortal dread she finds release—
She's made the open port of Peace.

VARIETIES.

A baby girl knelt down to pray
One morn. The mother said,
"My love, why do you ever say,
Give us our daily bread?
Why not ask for a week or more?
The baby bent her head
In thoughtful mood toward the floor;
"We want it fresh!" she said.

GREEN peas and new potatoes are in the markets at Savannah.

AN English physician has been vaccinated 477 times, to prove to objecting people that there was no danger in it.

AN oyster contains as much nourishment as a slice of roast beef, and this is the reason they are recommended for invalids.

A GATE City lawyer included in his bill against his client: "To waking up in the night and thinking about your case, $5."

MISS HOSMER, the sculptress, was recently thrown from her horse and dragged thirty yards, at Rome. Happily, however, her injuries were trifling.

IT has been computed that over $1200 has been paid during the past thirty years for printing the single word "laughter" in the Congressional Globe. No laughing matter for tax-payers.

THE latest fashionable ornaments are of amber and will, in a few months, completely supersede the tortoise shell jewelry, which has held its own for an unusually long time.

EDWIN FORREST remains in quite ill health, but with favorable symptoms of recovery. A considerable time must elapse, however, before he can resume the stage.

A MISSOURI women recently eloped, leaving the following note to comfort the heart of her husband: "Dear William—good-bye; do not mourn for the children, because none of them are yours."

THE merchants of Charleston have presented Lydia Thompson with a mammoth bale of cotton, weighing over 1,400 pounds, bound with blue ribbon, "as a testimonial to worth and virtue." At its market value in Charleston the cotton would bring over $300.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA of Spain has been defeated in a lawsuit at Paris, the action having been brought against her to recover 161,000 francs by MM. Mellerio, jeweller of that city, who had sold and delivered to her goods of that value in the years 1866, 1867, and 1868.

NOTHING is of more value to a business man than an understanding of the peculiarities of human nature. A confectioner at the west has made a handsome fortune in a very short period by the simple process of keeping a parrot in his store which screams out "pretty creature! pretty creature!" to every lady that comes in.

A GENTLEMAN once visited the State Library of New Hampshire, wishing to consult Jefferson's "Notes." The librarian, who was elected to his office because he was "of use to the party," fumbled about the shelves for some time, and then said to the applicant. "I can not find them, and I presume Mr. Jefferson took them up before he died."

A CHARACTERISTIC anecdote is related of an out-at-elbows poet who, by some freak of fortune coming into possession of a $5 bill, called to a lad and said: "Johnny, my boy, take this William, and get it changed." "What do you mean by calling it William?" inquired the wondering lad. "Why, Johnny," replied the poet, "I am not sufficiently familiar with it to take the liberty of calling it Bill."

"LOOK here, stranger, that's my wife you are dancing with." "Well, what of it?" said Rakensack. "Why this; you dance with her again and I'll blow the top of your head off." "Now, look here," said Rakensack, coolly, "do you see that umbrella setting there?" "Well suppose I do?" "Well, you handle that umbrella, you touch that umbrella, and I'll ram it down your throat—and then I'll spread it!"

A LAYWOMAN in Providence, a milliner by trade, but nevertheless a favorite exhorter at the evening meetings of the elect, thus gave her reasons for her belief in the existence of a Supreme Being: "Sisters, I am just as confident that there is a God as I am that there are bonnets in Paris; and that I know for certain, as I yesterday received from there a choice assortment of the most fashionable styles, which I will trim with more taste and sell lower than any milliner in the city."

OPIUM eaters are getting to be troublesome to apothecaries. We published statistics few days ago showing that on an average every drug store in the city had three customers. A peculiar case has just transpired. The heroine is a single lady of an exceedingly "uncertain age." She says she is nervous and has bad dreams, and nothing but morphia will relieve her. She wore out the patience of five different druggists, since the small quantity they allowed her each time obliged her to call often. For the last fortnight she has been pestering her sixth victim. Day before yesterday she preferred her usual request, and his good nature broke down. "Can't let you have any," was the curt reply. "Why not?" she asked, with a feigned surprise. "No matter why; I won't." "But, doctor, what else can I do for my poor nerves in such a state?" "Get married," was the cruel rejoinder; and the opium eater vanished.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April [illegible], 1870

THE "oldest" says, "Educate the masses,"—referring to the public at large. With reference to the "organ" and its able corps of political engineers, we respond in its own words, and say, "Educate them some."

THE city of Pittsburgh, including the recently consolidated boroughs, the townships of Plum, Patton, Penn and Wilkins and the boroughs of Verona and Braddock will hereafter form the Twenty-second Congressional District. Two to one a Democrat represents it the first time. Who takes the bet?

A HARRISBURG correspondent of the New York *Tribune* in alluding to the Congressional apportionment in this State by which the Republicans have sixteen and the Democrats but ten districts says: "*This was done on contract with certain Democrats for personal reasons.*" The matter is referred to in another column.

As will be seen by our Harrisburg telegrams, the Senate adjourned at noon yesterday without electing a Speaker *ad interim*, Col. MCCLURE refusing to vote for either ANDERSON or DAVIS, casting his vote each time for Mr. STRANO. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Governor, an interesting question as to the succession would arise.

THE EVANS Investigating Committee, of which Senator GRAHAM was Chairman, reports:

The State officials knew this fact [that EVANS collected $184,168.34 and retains the whole,] *for three years before it became public, and their neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty.*

What will HARTRANFT's defenders have to say to this?

PRESIDENT GRANT is to occupy a new cottage at Long Branch this Summer. It is not stated who made him a present of it, or whether it is the joint purchase of LEET and STOCKING from their surplus stealings, but it is quite probable that it is the latter. But with Mrs. GRANT and the whole family abroad, we don't see why the "old" cottage by the sea would not have furnished sufficient accomodations for his excellency.

TWO ERRORS occurred in our article on Saturday in relation to the Levees on the Mississippi. The types made us say "with a capital of $10,000,000 divided into one hundred thousand dollars of one hundred dollars each," which should have been one hundred thousand *shares*, &c. And again with reference to the sale of lands the types have it "may be sold to actual settlers at a price not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars per acre," which should have read *two dollars and fifty cents* per acre.

THE *Dispatch* still continues to be funny over Secretary BOUTWELL's financial reports, and tries to ridicule our expositions of his mathematical sophistries. Of course, we expect nothing else from a journal wearing the brass collar of servitude. Had it the ability to sift the Secretary's pretentious figures it dare not do it, for fear of a sound drubbing and short rations. The sycophant must always fawn in the presence of his master, and that is the reason why no Administration journal dare look beneath the surface of the falsehoods manufactured by its party leaders. But we hope that the *Dispatch* will still keep up its facetiousness.

"It is better to laugh than be sighing."

ON Wednesday evening of last week there was a meeting of "American citizens" held in Philadelphia to protest against the proposed Sixteenth Amendment, making naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency. The *Press* in referring to it says that "MORGAN'S amendment never amounted to anything more than a clever attempt to manufacture political capital, and is not now, as it never was, seriously entertained even by the bankrupt Democracy. The less said about it the better," thus covertly endorsing the proceedings of this Know-Nothing conclave, and sneering at our adopted citizens. And yet the party that uses this insulting language to citizens of foreign birth has the impudence to ask their support at the polls. Will they continue to vote for their maligners? We think not.

WE have already mentioned the fact that a carpet-bagger named NORRIS tried to oust from his seat in Congress Mr. HANDLEY, the Representative of the Third District of Alabama, who was legally elected by 3,142 majority. NORRIS founded his claim to the contested seat on the ground that if it had not been for intimidation enough votes would have been cast for him to secure his election, but failed to prove a single instance of the intimidation which was alleged, the evidence going to show, on the contrary, that an unusually heavy vote was polled. He did not get the coveted seat, but on Thursday the Administration majority in Congress voted him $5,928 for presenting his outrageous and preposterous claim. This is the way the Administration members of Congress squander the people's money and encourage carpet-baggery and fraud.

MORE FINANCIAL SCHEMES.

[illegible] to have—of Mr. BOUTWELL [illegible] bring them about—one or more new financial schemes. They are to be new [illegible] to cover their financial failures to pull the wool over the eyes of the people, and make them believe that they are journeying smoothly along the road to independant prosperity, at the very moment that they are nearing the verge of National bankruptcy, from which they will tumble into the grasp of a foreign money despotism, and a home made article of moneyed aristocracy.

One of these schemes is described by a Washington special correspondent as authorizing Mr. BOUTWELL to place the balance of the loan contemplated by the funding bill in the European markets, with the privilege of registering said bonds abroad, and also of paying interest thereon there. The Senate bill, which he had drawn up, provides that National Banks be compelled to surrender up the six per cents held by them, at the option of the Secretary, and that he also be empowered in such cases to substitute four per cents therefor. In cases of refusal, the penalty shall be that the Banks shall lose their charters, and their privileges shall be transferred to such other Banks as the Secretary may designate.

In two articles in THE POST of March 12th and 15th respectively, we foreshadowed this policy on the part of Mr. BOUTWELL. What we then said, fits the case so exactly now, that we shall reproduce the pith of the arguments then used, as a reason why this scheme of Mr. BOUTWELL, as now developed should be squelched. On the 12th of March while discussing the subject of our national securities abroad, we said of Mr. BOUTWELL that his home policy had been bad enough, as we have demonstrated by the official figures of his Department, but his foreign financial policy has been still more reckless. His crowning blunder, which reaches the magnitude of political crime, culminated in his creation of the foreign syndicate, by means of which some $600,000,000 of American securities were placed in foreign hands and foreign broker shops without any existing reason therefor.

We do not blame foreign investors for taking up all American securities that are offered in the markets of the world, for in so doing they make the best possible investment that could be made. But whether it is wise for the financial officer of the Government of the United States to waste our revenues by converting the overdue 5-20 bonds into practically irredeemable funded obligations at a ruinous rate of interest, and a sacrifice of premium unprecedented in the financial annals of the world, is quite another question, and one worthy the closest consideration of our publicists and statesmen.

Being a young and prosperous nation as yet uncursed with a national debt our securities were naturally sought after with avidity by the money-grabbers of Europe. Let us briefly look at the condition of our securities and inquire where the majority of them are held, and why our gold balances with Europe are all on the debit side of the column. During the past ten years Europe has taken from the United States the enormous sum of $1,200,000,000 of our securities, $800,000,000 of which have been sent abroad since the inauguration of GRANT—or in other words, nearly $800,000,000 of the 5-20's have been bartered by Mr. BOUTWELL in the money marts of Europe, largely in consequence of his broker premiums in the shape of discounts offered to the syndicate and other parties.

But Mr. BOUTWELL and GRANT's administration do not propose to stop even here. Even now they are negotiating for the purpose of placing $400,000,000 more of the securities abroad, running for a term which is practically permanent. Let this thing go on for a little while longer, and $120,000,000, of our annual revenues will go to Europe, and the hard earned taxes of our workingmen will go to pay a foreign tribute.

This prediction has been more than verified by Mr. BOUTWELL's bill, in which he seeks authority, not only to place the rest of the loan contemplated in the funding bill in Europe, but also to *pay the interest there*. In other words, the bulk of our national securities are to be put in the broker shops of Europe, and the interest paid abroad, thus giving the large American holders the opportunity to deposit their bonds abroad and thus escape even the tax upon the interest of their investment, for State and municipal purposes.

So much for the registry of bonds abroad and the payment of the gold interest there by and to foreign brokers. We next take up that part of Mr. BOUTWELL's bill in which he is authorized to recall the six per cent bonds now held by the National Banks, and substitute four per cents therefor. If the banks refuse to make the exchange, the penalty shall be that they shall forfeit their charters and their franchises shall be transferred to such other Banks as the Secretary may designate.

On the 15th of March we unveiled this part of Mr. BOUTWELL's scheme,—then and now being engineered by Mr. FREEMAN CLARKE,—in an editorial article with reference to the proposed "United States National Bank" for which subscriptions were being rapidly taken. What is the contemplated "United States National Bank?" It is simply a gigantic monopoly, in comparison with which the old United States Bank was merely insignificant. In the bill providing for its incorporation, the amount of capital stock is fixed in the beginning at $30,000,000, but there is nothing to prevent it from being increased to $600,000,000 at the option of the managers. If it is ever organized under its proposed charter, it will hold the entire nation in its grasp, and control its destinies with an absolute despotism.

It will possess all the evil and none of the good characteristics of the Bank of England, after which it is modelled. The poverty of the masses of England is directly traceable to the great bank monopoly of the nation, which prevents all enterprise outside the moneyed ring which controls the national finances. This is precisely what is sought to be done by this proposed United States National Bank. All other financial institutions are to be swallowed up, or placed under such a tribute as will compel them to retire from the open field of free and untrammelled enterprise. Every species of development and enterprise will be at the tender mercy of this grasping giant, which will lay its mailed hand upon every individual or association of individuals who do not cast tribute into its coffers. At that time we stated that there was no doubt but that the scheme would be energetically pushed. Here it comes to the surface thinly disguised as an attempt to compel the National Banks to take a portion of the funded loan at 4 per cent., but in reality to lay the ground work for a forfeiture of their franchises, and their transfer to the great central monopoly, in which it appears that Mr. BOUTWELL, as well as FREEMAN CLARKE and others are mutually interested.

We do not now nor did we ever champion our National Bank system. But it is infinitely preferable to the one in contemplation, and known as the United States National Bank and which is to be set on its feet by this bill of Mr. BOUTWELL's. While our present system possesses many objectionable features, it is an absolute public blessing as compared with this new monopoly which is preparing to spring upon the public liberty and throttle it. Under our present banking system, we not only have the advantage of a uniform currency, immunity from bobtailed and wild cat paper, but the banking capital of the country is distributed throughout the different States, and is measurably under State control.

But our present banking system, instead of being made still more liberal and diffuse, it is to be abolished at one full swoop by this great central giant, which will have supreme control not only of the circulating medium of the country, but of the public debt, receiving all the public revenues wrung from the hard hands of toil into its capacious maw.

It remains to be seen whether Congress will pass this outrageous measure, and thus utterly ruin the country, and place labor under the most galling tyranny ever known. Here it is contemplated to take $120,000,000 in gold to Europe annually, while the remainder of the public revenues shall be swallowed up by an immense monopoly, run in the interest of a few individual stock holders. Is it possible that an intelligent people will longer be led blind-fold by this financial CATALINE?

FUNNY.

The *Dispatch* grows facetious over Secretary BOUTWELL's debt statement for All Fool's Day, and in one paragraph wants to know why we do not refute it, and in another, says that it has received a tabular statement from Mr. BOUTWELL showing the reduction of the debt since 1869. Then follows this sage remark:

> It contains less than ten thousand figures, and is pleasant and symmetrical to look at, but not the kind of light reading that is suitable for early spring. We don't fancy arithmetic in such large instalments; but as there is a postscript to this statement to the effect that it is all correct, and we have not quite the time to go over it, we take the Secretary's word for the matter, and commend his industry and quickness at sums.

This is precisely what ails Radical editors and stump orators. They never take the trouble to verify the figures, but swear blindly by any lying statement that may be made in a "postscript" certifying that the figures are correct. That satisfies them. Neither their education nor inclination prompts them to go beyond this little "postscript." Should Secretary BOUTWELL add a "Postscript" certifying that the moon *was* composed of green cheese, and that he was reducing the public debt at the rate of $5,000,000 per month by furnishing the market with the commodity, the *Dispatch* would say—"Good; most excellent. We take the Secretary's word for the matter and commend his industry and zeal in behalf of cheese mongers." It is the highth of our cotemporary's ambition to swallow *sans sauce, sans ceremenie*, every grotesque invention of the Radical leaders.

When Radical editors and stump orators take to thinking for themselves, and cease to take as gospel every political and financial falsehood that is cooked up in *ragout* style at the head-quarters of deception in Washington, they will find out that these little "postscripts" and certificates, instead of being the vouchers for the immaculate truth, are clumsy forgeries to hide a tissue of ingenious falsehoods.

We have taken occasion several times quite recently to go through Mr. BOUTWELL's "ten thousand figures;" and have shown from his own computation, which he certifies to be correct, that the public debt has been reduced but $89,-661,256.80 during the past three years, instead of $315,131,730.67 as he claims. We have also shown from the official reports of the Treasury that during the past ten years, there is a discrepancy of $350,929,643 between the accounts of the Secretary and Register of the Treasury, which has never been explained.

But the *Dispatch* which wears the brass collar of serfdom, along with the other Radical papers, dare not go beneath the surface, and find out what the figures actually show. It closes its eyes, opens its mouth, and swallows Mr. BOUTWELL's little "postscript" "ten thousand figures" and all, and tries to make as merry as though it had been feasting on *bon bons*. Well, if such draff and lusks suit its gastronomic longings and requirements, we shall not interfere with its enjoyments.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

As was expected by many, the Legislature passed a most infamous apportionment bill, which practically disfranchises a large portion of the Democratic voters of the State. This we regret to say was accomplished by the aid of two or three Democratic votes in the Senate, cast for reasons best known to the gentleman who had it in their power to defeat the iniquitous measure, and by its defeat retain the old apportionment, which, unfair as it was, was infinitely preferable to the present one.

Under the bill as it passed, the Democrats are allowed ten and the Radicals sixteen members of Congress. It is apparent to all that a more unfair apportionment could not have been made. Let us take, for instance, the vote for Auditor-General in 1868, when the largest vote ever cast in the State was given. On that occasion the Democrats cast 324,739 votes and the Republicans 331,416, a total of 656,155. Here we have 49.40 per cent. of the vote Democratic, and 50.60 per cent. Republican, and which is undoubtedly the fairest comparison of the votes between the two parties that could be given; the change since that time having been in favor of the Democratic party. With only a difference of one and two-tenths per cent. between the votes of the two parties, there should not have been a difference of more than one Congressman. But instead of that there is a difference of six in favor of the Republicans.

According to the election statistics which we have given above and under the apportionment, it takes 32,474 Democratic votes to elect a Congressman, while it only requires the votes of 20,713 Republicans to do the same thing, a discrimination of 12,000 votes against the Democrats upon each Congressman they elect.

We need not go into details as to this nefarious apportionment as we have already exposed it, especially with reference to the Districts represented by Capt. MCCLELLAND and Mr. GRIFFITH, both these gentlemen being legislated out of Congress in defiance of justice, decency and everything else. But we have a word or two to say with reference to the action of at least two of the Democratic Senators in voting for the iniquitous bill and would like to have them explain to the Democracy of the State why they did not vote to defeat it.

We make no charges, nor do we insinuate that they were prompted by improper or personal motives, but it does seem a little singular that Schuylkill should have been sacrificed to make two Republican Districts, and throwing that county, in which Mr. RANDALL lives, into a Democratic District. What adds to the singularity is, that Mr. RANDALL possibly will be a candidate for Congress, and voted for the bill which disfranchised more than 75,000 Democratic voters in the State.

The nineteenth District is impregnably Democratic, and a nomination is equivalent to one election. Mr. PURMAN lives in this District; he may be a candidate for Congress and he voted for the bill. Was it because he wanted to make the District sure, and then skirmish all along the line for a nomination? We ask simply for information.

Had these Democratic Senators who voted for the bill, followed the worthy example of their colleagues and fought the iniquity to the bitter end, they would have gained the approbation of the Democracy of the whole State, and prevented this outrage upon the rights of the Democratic voters of the State. As the matter now stands, it is in order for them to rise one at a time, or all together, and explain their votes in favor of an infamous Radical gerrymander cooked up in a caucus of unscrupulous pot-house politicians for the purpose of stifling the voice of the people.

SHOULD BE NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

The Clearfield *Republican* published at the home of Hon. W. A. WALLACE, takes a survey of the Gubernatorial field and thus concludes:

To our mind Gen. George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, presents all the elements necessary, and should be nominated by acclamation at the Reading Convention (Privately, he should have been our nominee three years ago.) With him for our standard bearer, the old Democrats throughout the State will become enthusiastic, and the battle will be half won by the mere announcement of his nomination by the State Convention. Give us Gen Cass, and then we can put the harness on and "fight it out on that line" all summer, and then attend the Radical funeral and assist to bury the State robbers with pleasure.

ORGANIZATION.

The greatest need of the Democratic party at this time is a thorough organization;—not in the general organization of the party, but in detail. We should profit by the example set us by our opponents, and meet them in the field as thoroughly disciplined as they are. Throughout the entire country, the Republican party is organized into clubs and associations, which enables the leaders of the party to cast their entire vote, whenever any exigency arises which requires it to be done.

If the Democratic party would follow their example, and thoroughly organize the party, it would be a comparatively easy matter to defeat our political enemies at the polls. The Democratic masses should do for their own good and the future welfare of the general public, what the Radical leaders do for their own selfish benefit—organize, and concentrate their efforts. There is really nothing to inspire the Republican masses to unite in behalf of the party to which they belong. Its leaders represent the vast mountain of official corruption which overshadows the whole land and adds daily to the people's burdens. But the masses of the party have become so habituated to party drill, that they naturally fall into line at the word of command from the field and line officers, without pausing to consider whether it is to their interest to follow the behests of their party leaders, or act otherwise. It is this blind obedience to the leaders which makes the Republican party formidable.

On the other hand the Democratic masses have countless reasons why they should unite and act in the most perfect concert. The stupendous official frauds and corruptions, with their long list of consequent oppressions, must be annihilated. There is no other but the Democratic party to do this. The Radical leaders have promised us reforms over and over again, but no sooner were they elected to office than they gave the lie to their asseverations.

The present unjust burdens must be removed from the shoulders of the toiling millions. The Democratic party alone proposes to accomplish this universally needed reform. The Radical leaders in Congress apparently seek opportunities to add to them. Every specious pretense that they are being lightened, upon close inspection proves to be only a pretext to add to the real burdens already existing. Centralization must be checked, and the nation restored to its original form of Republican simplicity. This is one of the cardinal creeds of the Democracy; while a Radical administration day by day and month by month absorbs more and more the reserved rights of the citizens, and breaks down the barriers that keeps despotism at bay.

All these and many other reasons we might name, binds the Democracy together, and maintains the general organization of the party intact. But a vast and powerful army corps without the minor details of organization will be very apt to waste its strength when the hour of conflict comes. It must be organized into squads, and companies and battalions, and brigades, and be thoroughly disciplined in bulk and in detail, to do effective fighting.

This proposition is so incontrovertible that it needs no discussion. Then what is most needed is organization in the Democratic party. A majority of the voters in the country really belong to this party, and it is only necessary to show them the importance of a vote to induce them to go to the polls and thus turn the scales against the Radical leaders. If every ward and townships and voting precinct, there should be a Democratic club organized and the name of every man in favor of an honest and economical government and a reform of existing abuses, should be enrolled. No other platform or constitution is needed than this:

"We pledge ourselves to labor unceasingly in behalf of an honest, economic administration of public affairs, a reduction of taxation, the punishment of official, thieves, and will accept no other test for office other than honesty, integrity and capability to properly discharge the functions thereof."

Let clubs and associations, with this object, be organized throughout the country, and the Radical leaders will be compelled to surrender in less than six months. Speech making no longer wins. It is organization and discipline that carries the day. Let our Democratic friends everywhere profit by the hint.

AT LAST.

The "Gazette" Beginning to See.

[From the Stupid Old Organ.]

We have information from Philadelphia, that eighteen of their twenty-two city delegates in the State Convention are for Hartranft for Governor. This, if true, settles the matter, as it gives that gentleman a clear majority of the Convention. Unless some unforeseen thing happens, General Hartranft will be the Republican candidate for Governor, and we may as well make up our minds now, as hereafter, to that result.

Does the "organ" still think that "the people will not support a man for the highest office in the State whose name has been mentioned in connection with the EVANS swindle"?

A "CORNER" in copper has been effected in New York, and it has risen ten cents per pound during the past ten days. It is now quoted at forty-one cents and thirty-five cents for future delivery from June to October. In England the price is twenty cents per pound. The monopolists who have effected the "corner" have found the philosopher's stone and are rapidly turning their Hecla and Calumet copper into gold.

[illegible]town *Genius of Liberty* says: [illegible]LES R. BUCKALEW will consent to be a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, Fayette county will give him a majority of twelve hundred. No man in the State is better qualified for the position, and no man, in our estimation, has done more to merit this honor at the hands of the Democratic party.

For The Post:

Observing that the colored folks have organized a beneficial society to be known as *The Sons and Daughters of Abraham Lincoln*, it would be in order to suggest a motto for the banner of the new association:

"I AM NOT IN FAVOR OF NEGRO CITIZENSHIP."—*Lincoln's Speech at Charleston, Illinois.*

"IF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS HAD THAT POWER, [*to make a citizen of a negro.*] I SHOULD BE OPPOSED TO THE EXERCISE OF IT."—*Ibid*, p 156, *Douglass and Lincoln's debate.*

The mottoes from the lips of Mr. Lincoln would look well, if in gilt letters, and of a size sufficiently large to be read from the side walks as the procession passed along.

The following extract from Mr. Lincoln's speech at Quincy (Ill.) would be too long for a banner, but would answer admirably as an inscription over the chair of the presiding officer of the Sons and Daughters:

"*I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two, which in my judgement, will probably forever forbid their living together on the footing of perfect equality, and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference,* I AM IN FAVOR OF THE RACE TO WHICH I BELONG HAVING THE SUPERIOR POSITION." All of which is respectfully submitted. STO.

Cadet Appointments.

[Mercer Press.]

We give below a letter of Mr. Griffith, by which it will be seen that he proposes to throw open to all parties the chances of a nomination to the Military Academy at West Point, and to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Mr. Griffith does not propose to sell these appointments, or to confer his favors upon the sons of either his personal or political friends, but to give the whole youth of this Congressional district, who are ambitious of an appointment to either of these schools, an equal and a fair chance for the prizes offered. We ask that all the papers of the District to give this letter a publication so that the proposed conditions may be understood by all:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1870.

HON. W. S. GARVIN—*Dear Sir*—As it will become necessary for me this spring to nominate a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point, and one to the Naval School at Annapolis; and as I desire to discharge all public duties without favor or partiality, and give all the young men of my district a fair and equal chance to compete for public honors, without regard to party or condition in life, I have concluded to have a competetive examination of all applicants, at Franklin, on Monday May 6th, and have requested George Loomis, D. D., S. M. Eaton, D. D. and Hon John Trunkey, to act as the Examining Board on that occasion. Will you do me the favor to give the necessary notice, and request the other papers of the district to do the same. Any information desired will be given on request at any time.

Yours truly, S. GRIFFITH.

WE also notice that Captain MCCLELLAND has made a like proposition in regard to the appointment of a West Point Cadet from his, the 24th district. He says

I have decided to place the selection of the Cadet in the hands of a committee of competent gentlemen, (to be selected hereafter) who will meet in Pittsburgh, at 11 A. M., May 14th, to examine all who may present themselves

THE GERRYMANDER.

Sixteen Republican to Ten Democratic Districts.

The following is the Congressional apportionment bill as adopted and which was carried in the Senate by the votes of four Democratic members, viz: COLLINS, DILL, PURMAN and RANDALL:

First District.—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards, Philadelphia.

Second District—First, Second, Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards, Philadelphia.

Third District—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth and Twentieth Wards, and all that portion of the Seventeenth Ward west of Second street, Philadelphia.

Fourth District—Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Wards, Philadelphia.

Fifth District—Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards, and the Seventeenth Ward east of Second street, Philadelphia.

Sixth District—Chester and Delaware counties.

Seventh District—Lancaster county.

Eighth District—Berks and that portion of Montgomery northwest of Norristown, Whitpain, Gwynedd and Montgomery townships.

Ninth District—Bucks and Northampton and balance of Montgomery.

Tenth District—Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.

Eleventh District—Schuylkill, Columbia and Montour.

Twelfth District—Dauphin, Lebanon and Northumberland.

Thirteenth District.—Luzerne.

Fourteenth District.—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming.

Fifteenth District—Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron and Lycoming.

Sixteenth District—Union, Snyder, Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield and Elk.

Seventeenth District.—Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Somerset.

Eighteenth District—Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, Juniata and Adams.

Nineteenth District—Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene.

Twentieth District—Cumberland, York and Perry.

Twenty-first District—Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson and Clarion.

Twenty-second District—Pittsburg, Birmingham, East Birmingham, Ormsby, South Pittsburg, Monongahela, Mount Washington, Temperanceville, West Pittsburg, Union, Allentown, St. Clair, Verona, Braddocks and the Townships of Plum, Wilkins, Penn and Potter.

Twenty-third District—All Allegheny county not included in the above.

Twenty-fourth District—Washington, Beaver and Butler.

Twenty-fifth District—Lawrence, Mercer, and Crawford.

Twenty-sixth District—Erie, Venango, Warren and Forest.

Col. Charles M. Thurston of Cumberland, Maryland, has been appointed member of the board of visitors at West Point.

THE DAUGHTER.

The old man sits beside the lock,
Where all day drips the water;
The cold wind, in his failed frock,
Still knits and nods by the cottage clock,
But, ah, the little daughter!

I see no more her loving eyes,
I hear no more her low replies—
Alas, alas, the daughter!

At dawn the birds began to sing,
And o'er and o'er the water
The swallow flits with winking wing;
The old folks wake with the waking spring;
But ah, the little daughter!

No more to list the cuckoo's call
She roams the wood of the Manor Hall—
Alas, alas, the daughter!

Mid-summer brought the young Earl back,
The lord of wood and water;
He met her in the greenwood track—
His eyet were wondrous bold and black—
Ah me, the little daughter!

He whispered, "Trust me, O mine own!"
She wept, "I live for thee alone!"
Alas, alas, the daughter!

She moved the weary months to years;
All day dripped down the water;
The father's heart was dull with fears,
The mother's eyes were dim with tears—
Ah me, the little daughter!

Who is it 'neath the city's glare,
Looks up with wild bewildered stare?
Alas, alas, the daughter!

A night there came—a night of wrath—
The rain beat on the water,
The wind blew from the rushing north,
The cottage lights shone freely forth—
But, ah, the little daughter!

Low in the dripping lock she lies,
With tangled hair and altered eyes—
Alas, alas, the daughter!

—[Tinsley's Magazine.

THE FASHIONS.

(Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.)

SPRING SUITS.

The double capes or talmas with capes, which are shorter than last season, and the talmas are slashed so as to show the panier of the dress.—Most of the new mantels have either deep pointed collars or hoods or simulated hoods, which are generally pointed. The material is generally black cashmere, although many pretty sacques, talmas and capes are made of cloth of some quiet tint; these are elaborately embroidered and edged with fringe. The fancy for embroidery continues. Many of the spring mantles are made heavy and ungraceful by an excess of this trimming; fringe or guipure lace are its usual accompaniments.

SPRING BONNETS.

Both straw and silk bonnets were among the varieties displayed at the openings. Among the former was a white chip, which showed a combination of the gipsy and Marie Antoinette shape; the crown was large and high, the front narrow, and the cape small. The trimming was black gros grain ribbon, black ostrich tips, and handsome straw ornaments, the ribbon strings were about two inches in width, and the lace trimming was narrow black ribbon, frayed upon the edge, and laid in small box plaits. A very stylish bonnet.

ENGLISH DUNSTABLE

had a high trimming of faille laid in plaits which surrounded the crown; rosettes of the same silk, which is called mignonette—an indescribable tint between green and gray—were mingled with wild roses and loops of ribbon of the same shade; the strings are between two or three inches in width. An imported bonnet of

OLIVE BROWN

crepe de chene had a double coronet front, composed of ruches of crepe, which were lined with pale rose colored silk; large tea roses with autumn foliage, and loops of ribbon which combined the two colors—olive and rose—completed the trimming of a stylish bonnet.

ROUND HATS

are high, with narrow brims. Many of these brims turn down, but the most stylish are rolled high up on the sides. They are handsomely trimmed with black or with bright-colored faille, which sometimes forms puffs or plaits which surround the crown. Others have wide bands or overlapping folds, with wings of tropical birds, flowers, and an abundance of foliage, which gives them a gay and summer-like look.

MIDSUMMER HATS

for the country have broad brims, they are trimmed with wide scarfs of blue or black ribbon, and with clusters of delicately-tinted wild flowers. Stylish hats for travelling are of black and white straw, the prettiest are trimmed with black gros-grain ribbon, ostrich tips, and jet ornaments.

Women as Correspondents.

It is as special correspondents that women have won their chief success in journalism. There is scarcely a paper of weight and versatility which has not upon its staff at least one feminine correspondent. Woman is par excellence the letter-writer of her race. To every detail she gives a dainty charm—a certain quality that strikes one as the perfume of the sweet human flower. Every one who possesses the friendship of thoughtful, spiritualle women, must feel the regret that often comes to me—the regret that their personal letters, full of tact, vivacity and humor, are not for the world's enjoyment. The captivating gossip of De Sevigne, the modern graces of that most graceful writer, Kate Field, are daily rivaled in private letters which but one pair of eyes probably ever scans. Lord Chesterfield's stately platitudes, Walpole's haughty ironics, Sydney Smith's sometimes vulgar wit, Charles Lamb's buoyant fun, have for years and years been cited as models of epistolary excellence in men. I'd give them all for that one letter, so deliciously simple and naive, in which young Fanny Burney describes her dinner with the great Mr. Burke.

Newspaper correspondence makes a kind of literary seventh heaven for a clever and large-minded woman. To find free space and appreciation for her written talk are inspirations in themselves. Her worst faults are haste and carelessness in transcribing her impressions—thus allowing sudden prejudices and preferences to stand above her name as well-considered judgments. The characteristic womanly dislike to method, with the necessity for "regular" letters, must bear the blame of this. I must confess that the best feminine newspaper letters are occasional ones. Men are much more even in correspondence, but what women lack in literary trustworthiness they more than make up in picturesqueness, naivete elan—a vivid elasticity that belongs to them and them alone. "Gush" is in correspondence an amiable fault. We can't afford to spare enthusiasm altogether, even if it does sometimes induce incautious praise or vague redundancy of expression. The modern journalist often sacrifices literary art to much less worthy purpose.

Grace Greenwood's droll and picturesque sketches, and those of Kate Field, nearly always acute, vivacious and suggestive, are examples of our best feminine newspaper correspondence. The lasting success of a woman in this kind of work depends very much upon her avoidance of the rock of small personalities—a rock upon which correspondents less cultured than these are apt to be quickly wrecked.—Nelly Hutchinson in April Galaxy.

HE phrase commonly used in calling has induced the Japanese to believe "come here" is the English name for nimal.

The Marriage of the Grand Opera-House Ballet Girl.

(From the New York Telegram.)

Miss Acheson is one of the eight very beautiful girls forming the first line of coryphees in the Cashmere ballet in the second act of *Lalla Rookh*. She is about eighteen years of age, a perfect blonde, and by reason of her peculiar charms is, perhaps, the more noticeable of any in the ballet organization of the Grand Opera-house. She resides with her widowed mother, whose only support she has been for the past two years, and it is creditable to Mr. Sherman that upon making just inquiry concerning the young lady's reputation, and being satisfied on that score, he sought to visit her humble home, which request was modestly granted. There giving renewed expression to his love he was formally accepted as a suitor.

Mr. Sherman is a commission merchant, doing business with his father on Front street, this city, is twenty three years of age, and of very prepossessing appearance and manners. He expressed himself at the Grand Opera-house last evening as annoyed at the newspaper notoriety given him, and said that he was thoroughly aware of the importance of the affair to his future welfare and happiness, and that, having the consent of the young lady and her mother, and his own people not interposing any obstacles to the union, and being abundantly able to support a wife in creditable style, he trusted the general public would take no interest in an arrangement which really concerned no one but the high contracting parties.

In addition to the gentlemen above named, there will be present at the bridal *fete* on Sunday evening next, Mr. J. L. Vincent, stage manager at the Grand Opera House; Mr Edward F. De Nyse, Joseph Howard, jun., editor of the Star, and a number of well known young millionaires and bankers of Wall and Broad streets, this city. The bridal trip will comprise a journey to San Francisco by rail, thence to Panama, Jamaica, St. Thomas, Rio Janeiro, and return to New York.

Angelo's Statue of David.

(Florence Letter to the N. Y. Express.)

Every one familiar with Florence remembers Michel Angelo's grand statue of David, which forms one of the attractive features among the renowned group of sculptures on the Piazza Signoria. For some years past there has been a feeling of distrust as to its security, owing to its exposed position and liability to injury from the extremes or temperature. A commission was appointed in 1856 to report on its condition, and to give an opinion as to the proper means to secure its preservation for future generations. Nothing appears to have resulted from that examination, although it was conducted with considerable solemnity. This year another commission was organized, at the head of which is Count Menabrea—late Prime Minister—with whom was associated several gentlemen of high artistic renown. Their reports have been made to the city authorities, recommending its removal to the Court of the Belif Art Museum, and the erection of an ornamental canopy over it as a protection from further effects of the climate. The approval of the Minister of Public Works is now required to carry into effect this plan, and also an appropriation sufficient to defray the expense. While these formalities are awaiting execution, the Minister has alotted a sum of 6,000f to preserve it from further injury, and expressed his desire to have a copy of it in marble placed on the site which the original has made famous. A bronze cast has been ordered by the city for the Piazza Michel Angelo, adjoining San Muniato, overlooking Florence.

Good Fortune for Two Ballet Girls.

Three or four years ago a theatrical manager of this city was in London, engaging talent for his establishment. Among the applicants were two sisters, who wanted to come to America, and they obtained places in his company and in due time made their appearance before the New York public. They were engaged for the ballet, and have danced in Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities, to the delight of the public and the satisfaction of their managers. They lived very quietly, made few acquaintances, and when off the stage were nearly always together. Their pay was increased by work at odd times on embroidery, in which they were very skillful, but their duties at the theatre did not allow them much opportunity for this extra employment. Last week one of them received a letter announcing that by the death of a relative each was the happy possessor of ten thousand pounds sterling. As soon as the proper papers arrive they will bid farewell to the stage, and return to London to enjoy the fortune which has so pertedly fallen to them.—[N. Y. Cor. Boston Times.

"Who's Ahead?"

A gentleman asks the girls the following pointed questions: "Could you love a man who wore false hair on his head, when he had enough of his own? Who painted his face and improved his form as you improve (?) yours? Who pinched his feet with small shoes, his hands with small gloves, his waist with corsets; and then, as if he had not already deformed himself enough, tied a huge bustle to his neck, and thrust tiny mountains of wire into his bosom?" In reply to which a lady responds: "Could you love a girl who defiled her mouth with tobacco and loaded the air with fumes of cigars? Who staggered home several times a week the worse for liquor? Who indulged in fast horses, bet high at races, and swaggered around the streets with questionable companions? Which picture wears the most alluring colors?" We also see it reported that Mrs. Van Cott says if she had all the money ever paid for liquor she could buy every foot of land in the world. Very likely. And if she had the money paid by women for back hair she could buy every drop of liquor in the world.

Valuable Report of Vaccination.

The report of Dr. Wm. Welch, based upon 1,227 cases of small pox and varioloid treated by him in the "Municipal Hospital," Philadelphia, in the year 1871, shows some important results. First, it appears that in the cases of those who had never been vaccinated, no less than sixty-five per cent, died. Next it appears that of those who were properly vaccinated in infancy, and whose arms showed "good marks," only about nine out of every hundred died. Where the marks of vaccination were "fair," but not "good," about sixteen cases out of every hundred resulted in death. Where the marks were "poor," showing the vaccination in infancy to have been very imperfect, about twenty-two died out of every hundred. These are very important results, fully demonstrating the protection afforded by vaccination, and proving that the protection is greatest where the vaccination is done most effectively.

THE fashion of throwing an old slipper after the carriage of a newly-married couple is supposed to mean that the chances of matrimony are very slippery.

HIS CHOICE.

It ain't so much how you get there,
So long as you're there at last.
One can't be squeamish traveling,
If he wants to travel fast,
Life is so short at its longest pull,
So rough in its smoothest part,
It stands a fellow to know the ropes
Before he makes a start.

Now, I got stuck in the first day's march,
And I've staid stuck up to date;
You think I'd better be getting ahead,
Than giving advice—eh, mate?
But there you're wrong, for the man who falls
Has scented the pitfalls out;
And so to my failure, the people say
There isn't a ghost or doubt.

I've seen a fortune before my eyes,
But mud lay thick between;
And leaving the mud, I left the prize
For those less nice than keen.
Foltz turned their backs as they waded through,
And groaned as they splashed about,
But changed their tune as they neared the shore,
And cheered as they waded out.

What if they hadn't got out? why, then
They'd have sunk in the mire, of course,
And the voice of the world would have changed again,
And croaked till the air was hoarse.
What should I choose, could I live once more?
Well, there you've got me, Dick;
For the clean highway is a barren place,
And mud—well, mud will stick.

But if what we miss when we travel here,
We get when we journey there,
I think, were I to live over again,
I'd take the path that's bare,
For when it comes to the settling day,
When kinds and sorts are clubbed,
I think—though here you must judge for yourself—
I'd rather be filled than scrubbed.

Dolly Varden.

Every now and then a whim seizes the public and takes possession of people's senses, though why or wherefore, it would be hard to say; but when once it has got a fair hold, it has to to humored until it is worn out or supplanted by some other novelty. At the present moment the name which predominates everywhere, which is advertised in the papers, posted on the walls in bills in large block type, stuck up in the windows of dry goods stores, and heard in everybody's mouth, is that of Dolly Varden, the sprightly, coquettish heroine of Dickens' historical novel, "Barnaby Rudge." But the novel was written thirty years ago, and there seems to be no apparent reason why the London locksmith's pretty daughter should all of a sudden start out into popularity greater than she enjoyed when she was first introduced to the world. She was then made the subject of many a picture, and the celebrated artist, Maclise, at the suggestion and under the guidance of his friend, Dickens, painted what may be called a portrait of her, if there can be such a thing as the portrait of an imaginary character. It was, however, a realization on canvass of the conception of the author, and it has given to her the bodily form and the costume by which she will henceforth be indentified. Just as we form but one conception now of Uncle Toby and the widow Wadman, or of Sir Roger de Coverley and the Spectator, or of Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller, in consequence of our familiarity with the celebrated pictures and illustrations in which they are represented, so will our notion of Dolly Varden be limited to that of the artist, combined with the description which Dickens has given of her. In this she appears in a "cherry-colored" hood and cloak and a hat trimmed with cherry-colored ribbons, &c. But, graceful and attractive as she is, there is nothing in common between her and the young ladies of the present day, who have their own peculiar grace and attractiveness. She lived and flourished while our War of Independence was going on, and in which her lover lost her arm. To find any one who would resemble her, we should have to go back to our great-grandmothers; and herein is a partial mystery of the Dolly Varden furore. Some one—in all probability an enterprising dressmaker—started the notion that one of the most striking novelties in the way of costume for ladies would be a revival of the antiquated flowered-chintz overskirts worn by English ladies in the middle of the last century, and it has been as successful a hit as any that has been made for some time. Accordingly, the low-bodied dress, with skirts well looped up, sleeves tight to the elbow, and then suddenly assuming the dimensions of sacks, leaving the portion of the arm below the elbow bare, is to be the costume of the season, *at home*, it is to be hoped, for it would scarcely do for walking or riding in, without some modification. And patterns of every hue and every variety of sprig and flower are displayed in the *store-windows*, to the no little anxiety of *paterfamilias*, who begins to wonder what sort of appearance his women folk are going to assume when they step forth out of the hands of the modiste, with their straw hats looped up on one side, *a la dolly*, and their flowered skirts looped up on both sides, displaying the scarlet or brown under-garment, in which our great-grandmothers delighted, and which they wore *short*, so as to display the open clocks of their red stockings, and the shining silver buckles of their high-heeled shoes. And along with Dolly Varden hats and dresses come Dolly Varden jewelry and knick-knacks. It was an ingenious idea to revive all this in the name of Dickens' popular heroine, but it might as well have been done in the name of Clarissa Harlowe or Sophia Western, or Evaline, or Olivia Primrose, or any other heroine of the period, for they all dressed in the same costume as Dolly Varden did. So far, indeed as looped skirts are concerned, they have been in vogue, more or less, for a century and a half, and at this very time are fashionable in walking dresses. The Dolly Varden overskirt is not so much a novelty in itself, the attraction of it is to be found, one may suppose, in the flowered pattern of the material of which it is made.

Our fashionable belles have scarcely recovered from the "Grecian bend," and the luxuriance of their present pompadour over-dresses makes the transition to the tight bodice, low bosom, and bare arms of Dolly Varden rather sudden. Very young ladies will doubtless expect to double their attractions—if such a thing be possible—in their Dolly Varden costume. And ladies of more mature age, who retain their youthful appearance, as many do, may also appear to advantage in it—*at home*. [Phila. Ledger.

A Royal Betrothal.

According to a cable despatch, the young King of Bavaria is bethfothed to the eldest daughter of Prince Fredrick Charles of Prussia. The King has been for some years the prime, available man whose hand the princesses of Catholic Europe have been ambitious to win. He is now twenty-seven years old, is one of the handsomest men in Europe, is described as of a dreamy, poetic temperament, is noted in the art world as being the special friend and patron of Wagner and his school of music, and he is—a king. His succession to the throne dates from the death of his father, Maximilian II., in 1864.

The young lady who will in time be Queen of Bavaria was born in 1855. Her father is the distinguished officer who was so prominent in the Franco-German war, and her mother is princess of the ducal house of Anhalt. Her names are Maria-Elizabeth-Louisa-Frederica. [N. Y. Post.

Our Surplus Women.

The world has heard a great deal about superabundance of women in Massachusetts, but never, till Gen. Walker's census, has it been possible to ascertain all the important facts about this surplus of one sex over the other. It seems that we had in Massachusetts on the 1st of June, 1870, 480,616 men and 531,679 women,—an excess; therefore, of 51,063, or about 11 per cent of women above men. These figures relate to the persons above fifteen, for below that age there was a slight excess of boys over girls, the numbers being 223,163 boys and 221,893 girls, according to the common law that more boys than girls are born into the world, and survive the maladies of childhood. But this excess of grown women above men is not confined to our native population, as is sometimes supposed, for we find that of the foreign-born adult, 169,715 are men,—a surplus of women amounting to 17,403, or about 11¼ per cent,—rather a larger proportion, that is, than among the native population.

Moreover, it appears that the greater part of this surplus of women is between the ages of 15 and 45—the men of that period in life numbering 339,283, and the women 380,764—a difference of 41,481; while from 45 to 50 the men are slightly in excess. From 45 to 70 the number of men was 126,808, that of women 123,774; but above 70 the women again largely exceed the men, on account of their greater longevity. Of 46 persons above 100 years old, 26 were women; of 787 between 90 and 100, 553 were women, and of 8,891 between 80 and 90, 5,481 were women. Of those above 45,292,307 in all, 141,317 were men, and 150,800 were women; showing an excess of 9,577 women, or less than 7 per cent. Of the 46 persons over 100 years old, 26 were foreign born whites, six were native colored, and one was foreign colored.

In round numbers, then, we may say that there are 51,000 more women than men in Massachusetts, reckoning as men and women all above the age of 15. But if we only include those above the age of 21, the surplus of women of all ages above that is but 41,579, which is very near the surplus between the ages of 15 and 45. This surplus amounts to about one in every ten, so that for every ten men in Massachusetts there are eleven women. It does not follow, however, that this eleventh woman has never married, for the statistics of marriage show that the number of men who marry more than once is very large, and a great many of the 51,000 are widows. A year ago the Nation stated the excess of women over men in Massachusetts between the ages of twenty and forty as 49,185; it was really, in 1870, about 34,000. The figures of the Nation professed to be based upon the census of 1865, and a comparison between the two goes to show that the excess of women in Massachusetts is not increasing in proportion to the gain in population. Much of it is due to the employment of women in many of our branches of industry, where they greatly outnumber the men—as in the factory towns and some of the cities.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Boston Jubilee Notes.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

"We are enabled to give, in advance of our cotemporaries, some important features of the great programme now in course of preparation. The information is exclusively our own, and if events do not confirm its correctness, it will be owing to the fact that the Committee of Arrangements don't see it in the light that we do, or, perhaps, because of our enterprise in discovering these details before themselves. The musical instruments thus far decided upon as admissible, make a necessarily incomplete list. China, Alaska, and Abyssinia are yet to be heard from. We can, however, say that—

The Anvil and Accordeon will play a joyous tune,
With Bugle, Bagpipe, Banjo, Bones, and bellowing Bassoon;
When Clarionet and shrill Cornet and Concertina wail,
And distant Drum and Dulcimer in discord swell the gale;
Nubian Harps take up the strain, Electric Cannons boom,
And Flute and Fife and Flageolet and furious Fiddle fume.

The Gongs and Guitars squeak,
The Harps and the Hautboys blow,
The gentle Jewsharps shriek,
And the Kettle-drums play solo,
The Lute and Lyre sail in,
And the musical Mandolin.

Nakeh and Nakeirs and Nebliots swell the din,
The Oboe and the Organ and the Ophicide accord—
Piano, Pilnoph, Psaltery will pipe a pentachord;
The Quintette Club will quaver strong
Hodena and Reed will lift a song
Spinet, and Saxhorn will keep the strain along,
While, Trombone, Tom—tom, Tamborine and Trumpet swell the throng.

U
V Wales, Fuegn, Hawaii,
X Kaffaria,
Y And the back Provinces of Russia
Z Come in here.
&

FACTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Helpful Hints for Housewives.

ROSE CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, three eggs, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, one teaspoonful soda.

GINGER SNAPS.—One tablespoonful of ginger, one of lard, one teaspoonful of saleratus, half a pint of molasses; half a teacupful of water, with sufficient water to knead soft. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

COOKIES.—One teacupful of butter, one of thick cream, two of sugar, one coffee-cup of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar, half a nutmeg, and flour enough to knead soft. Bake in a quick oven.

BUTTER SPONGE-CAKE.—One cup butter, two cups sugar, one and one-half cups flour, six eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda. Dissolve the soda in a tablespoonful of milk; rub the cream of tartar evenly in the flour.

EUREKA CRULLERS.—Four eggs, four tablespoonfuls sugar, three of melted butter or lard, four of flour. Roll thin, cuts in two inch squares, slit in six bars, raise the bars one under and one over the finger; fry in hot lard.

BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING.—A layer of quartered sour apples sprinkled with sugar and nutmeg; a layer of dry bread, (no matter how dry) buttered; another layer of apples, with sugar and nutmeg as before; and so continue until you have filled your dish.

ENGLISH PUDDING.—Raisins well stoned but not chopped, one pound; currants, one pound; chopped suet, one pound; one-fourth pound flour or finely crumbled bread, three ounces of sugar, one-half ounce grated lemon peel, a blade of mace, one-half of a nutmeg, one teaspoonful of ginger, six eggs well beaten. Work thoroughly together, tie firmly in a cloth or bag, allowing room to swell, and boil two hours.

SUET PUDDING.—Three-fourths pound of suet, chopped very fine; one pint of sweet or sour milk—if sweet use two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar; one-half teacup of molasses, one egg, one teacup of raisins, two teaspoonfuls soda, a little salt, one teacupful of flour, four of Indian meal. This is seasoned to the taste with cinnamon, cloves or other spices, and cooked one and a half hours over a steady steam.

THE BUILDING OF THE NEST.

They'll come again to the apple-tree—
Robin and all the rest—
When the orchard branches are fair to see,
In the snow of the blossom dressed;
And the prettiest thing in the world will be
The building of the nest.

Weaving it well so round and trim,
Hollowing it with care
Nothing too far away for him,
Nothing for her too fair;
Hanging it safe on the topmost limb—
Their castle in the air.

Ah, mother-bird, you'll have weary days
When the eggs are under your breast,
And your mate will fear for wilful ways
When the wee once leave the nest;
But they'll find their wing in a glad amaze,
Am I God will see to the rest.

So come to the trees with all your train
When the apple blossoms blow;
Through the April shimmer of sun and rain
Go flying to and fro;
And sing to our hearts as we watch again
Your fairy building grow.

HEADLESS ROOSTER.

A Wonderful Fowl that Crows with its Head off.

(From the Lafayette (Ala.) Reporter.)

On last Friday, Mr. George Forrester, ex-member of the legislature from Randolph county, and Col. R. S. Heflin, ex-Member of Congress, passed through Lafayette with a living, headless rooster! The facts as related to us by Mr. Forrester, to whom the chicken belongs are about as follows: On the 5th of this month he had a log-rolling, and for the purpose of preparing a dinner for the occasion, began at an early hour to dispatch turkeys, chickens, etc., among them the rooster herein mentioned; but this wonderful bird; although his head was cut smoothly off, refused to die. After the lapse of ten or fifteen minutes, perhaps, Mr. Forrester, observing that he was still alive, called in some of his neighbors to see the unnatural phenomenon. In the evening Mr. F. put the headless fowl into a basket in his room, thinking that he would certainly die before morning. But imagine his astonishment to hear the no-headed chicken crow distinctly several times during the night. After keeping him at home nine days, Mr. Forrester passed through here on his way to Opelika, where the remarkable sight was put on public exhibition, twenty-five cents admission being charged, which paid handsomely. Mr. Forrester has decided to visit New York with his "show," and will doubtless have exhibitions at points convenient on the route.

This seems to be an almost incredible story, but is nevertheless true, as many of our citizens can testify. We not only saw, but had the rooster in our hands; and know that there is no deception in this matter. The life of this remarkable chicken is sustained by meal and water introduced into its craw with a spoon.

Last Thursday, ten days after decapitation, his roostership crowed twenty-two times; and, impossible as it may appear, yet it is said to be true, that he crows every night with the most exact regularity, and occasionally during the day. "How is this for high?"

Our latest information is that Mr. Forrester has carried both his roostership and ex-Congressman R. S. Heflin to Barnum's museum.

"It Took."

(From the Worchester Palladium.)

Were you ever vaccinated? We don't mean in the days of swaddling clothes, when every baby coo that you uttered called forth a responsive coo from papa, mamma, nurse, Betty, Bridget, everybody in the house; when your least-est, littlest mite of a pain was magnified to an acre of aches, when "baby's vaccination" was the theme for weeks beforehand and weeks afterwards. No; we mean since you came upon the stage of active, busy life, and have learned that ache or no you must be at your post, and not lie by when you have a little pain in your little finger; or a very big pain in your very big, unwieldy left arm. Take the offending member when it has reached its eighth or ninth day since the operation, and the chances of having a "good arm" have steadily and remorselessly increased to a grand crescendo. O, the agony of being among people about this time! You have an engagement at the opera. You can't plead off, your excuse would seem so trifling.

You go, take your seat, and await, in fear and trembling, the arrival of your left-hand neighbor. He comes. A big man, of the kind that nervously digs into his pockets without the slightest warning, and owing to the angular construction of the human arm, every dive into his pockets with his fingers entitles you to at least one thrust from his elbow, which made at an angle of fifty-five degrees, makes a certain spot on your left arm the apex of the triangle, and the immediate object of his disagreeable attentions. In vain Parepa warbles and the opera goes on! Your thought is one-half given to the pumping proposities of your neighbor, one-half to your poor arm. Query: How much is left for the opera?

In the crowded streets you are in a dreadful plight. "Keep to the right as the law directs!" is an ordinance that is wonderfully well observed. You never noticed how well before. The people you meet you can dodge with reasonable success; but O, the dreadful creatures that overtake you from behind! You can't get your arm protected from them. A bundle boy passes you with a tremendous punch, a Latin school boy digs his book into your arm, and the tears almost come into your eyes. You are sure that the next assault will make you scream or faint away, if you know how. But, by dint of much ingenious selfishness, you reach your destination un'armed, determined to forsake the vain world and become a hermit for at least twenty-four hours—which resolution you bravely do not keep.

You never before knew how demonstrative your friends were; what delightful ways they have of grasping you by both arms, especially the *left*! of hanging upon your *left* arm, of pulling your *left* sleeves, of giving school-girl pinches of the upper *left* arm, until you are sure you will have no *left arm* and no *arm left*!

Effects of Street Dirt on Public Health.

The health commissioner of New York, referring to the foul condition of the streets of that city in his weekly report on the 3d inst., says:

"Already we see its effects in the rapid increase of material and other forms of febrile disease which are directly caused by such conditions. An increase in exanthematons the contagious disease, typhoid, typhus and continued fevers are some of the direct and indirect results. Satisfactory evidence has been discovered to convince both the health inspectors and myself that cerebro-spinal meniagitis, now becoming quite prevalent in sections of the city, has its inciting causes not only in sewer gases directly escaping into dwellings by defective pipes and traps, but by the same kind of pernicious emanation, arising from decompesition of street filth, which is largely composed of the same elements as sewerage.

VARIETIES.

WHICH is the ugliest hood ever worn? Falsehood.

IT is murder to drown your sorrows, or to kill time?

THREE Michigan girls were fined $5 for "cutting up" in church.

How do they weigh eels with scales, when eels have no scales?

A DELICATE parcel to be sent by rail—a young lady wrapped up in herself.

A TEXAS editor contends that Clark, member of Congress from that State, has a right to his seat because "he bought it."

A JEWISH contributor says he can see but little difference between an agreeable dish and a dis(h)-agreeable.

MR. JOSEPH WHITTLE who was injured while performing with a lion in Philadelphia a few days ago, died on Thursday.

A TOPEKA merchant unites business and pleasure by announcing on his sign: "John Smith, dry goods; wishes to get married."

JENNY LIND'S daughter, aged fourteen years, is said to give great vocal promise, a prospect of great joy and satisfaction to the Swedish Nightingale.

ALL save one of Queen Victoria's ladies in waiting are widows, her choice since Prince Albert died. They receive eight hundred pounds per annum, and are the widows of deceased peers.

AN Indiana editor makes a pathetic appeal to his readers, saying: "If there is anything you know, that is worth knowing, that we ought to know wedon't know, please let us know it."

A MAN who has been spending a few months in retirement in the Boston Penitentiary employed his leisure moments in training a number of mice, and now proposes to exhibit their performances in public.

PATTI'S recent benefit at St. Petersburg was a magnificent ovation. All the imperial family were present, and the stage was literally covered with flowers and wreaths. A number of the *elite* of Russia society presented the diva with a diamond butterfly valued at 35,000fr.

LADIES will be gushingly grateful for the following precious tit-bit of information: "It is said if a wife wishes to make her home attractive to her husband, she has only to keep a sharp eye on the cook." That is all.

PERSONS who have recently travelled through Russia say that the country resembles more a vast camp than a nation on a peace footing. Soldiers abound in all directions, and the greatest military activity prevails.

A WRITER in a Cincinnati paper has calculated that, as the average area of the human mouth when open is about four square inches, the combined mouths of the 25,500 singers at the Boston Jubilee will form a cavity of over 786 square feet.

IT is stated that the verb "gerrymander" was omitted from the first edition of Webster because the widow of Elbridge Gerry lived directly opposite Prof. Goodrich, and as the families were on intimate terms, he did not have the heart to give it a place in the "Unabridged."

A PUBLISHER sent to a Norristown editor the other day a new song entitled "What Shall My Love Wear?" The Norristown man regarded the question wholly in its moral aspects, and sat down and wrote a kind but firm article, recommending her to wear her clothes.

AN advertiser gives the following directions for using some new patent hen pills: "From one to ten boxes of pills is a dose for young fowls. The best way to give the remedy is to tickle the chicken under the wings until it laughs, when the medicine can be shot down its throat with a musket or horse-pistol.

"Do you execute this deed without any fear or compulsion of your husband," asked a Commissioner of Deeds of a woman whose acknowledgment of a deed he was taking—"Fear of my husband!" exclaimed the irate lady. "He—compel—me! You're a fool!" And she swept indignantly from the Commissioner's office.

MIRRORS sometimes cast unpleasant reflections. One did in Boston recently when a young woman, seeking to slyly appropriate a pair of kid gloves while the clerk's back was turned, was thus detected by him. He didn't say anything in a hurry, but when she handed him five dollars to pay for another pair she had bought, he smiled and said, "That will pay for both pairs." The maiden blushed and hastily retired.

PEOPLE will have their little joaks about the Smith family, but we have always found it abundantly able to take care of itself. Mr. Smith of Harwich, Mass., calls attention in the local newspapers to the fact "that no one of the name of Smith has every been an inmate of the town almshouse;" and he adds something better still—that "no Smith has ever held office in the town."

GARCIA, the celebrated gambler, has just died in great wretchedness at Geneva. He belonged to a good Spanish family, and was born at Saragossa in 1830. Inheriting a small fortune of 12,000 francs, he in 1853 began with that capital the acquisition of the enormous property gained by him at the gambling table. Afterward he lost it all at Baden and Monaco, and died with only five francs to his name.

THERE is a station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad called Hanna, in honor of a deceased citizen of Fort Wayne. A train stopped there the other, and the brakeman, after the manner of his class, thrust his head inside the door and called out "Hanna," loud and long. A young lady, probably endowed with the poetic appellation of Hannah, supposing he was addressing her, and shocked at his familiarity on so short an acquaintance, frowned like a thundercloud, and retorted: "Shut your mouth!" He shut it.

A LAUGHABLE, though serious, thing happened to Mr. Charles Thorne, jun., the actor, at the Chesnut-street Theater, in Philadelphia, on Monday evening. Mr. Thorne, upon retiring from the stage to his dressing-room, found that his man-servant had walked off with all the actor's every-day clothes, and with $80 which happened to be in one of the pockets. The thief left a note promising to make restitution "by the Fourth of July." What particular costume Mr. Thorne selected to go back into his boarding-house is not certainly known, but a rumor prevails that he was seen coming down Chesnut-street dressed as "Metamora."

THE story is told that several years ago a young man by the name of George Sutton, residing in Sevier county, Tenn., became deranged, and was so violent that his parents confined him in a separate building, constructed with a view to his occupying it, they not wishing to send him to the asylum at Nashville. A few days ago he became perfectly rational and asked to be relieved, stating that he had but ten days to live and wished to prepare for death. His request was complied with and he resumed his place in the family circle, clothed in his right mind. He read the Bible almost constantly, and, strange to say, died on the tenth day afterward, thus realizing the foreboding.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 13, 1872.

JAS. P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..... E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

THE New York *Sun* thinks that while the Administration is boasting of making payments on the public debt, it might improve on the matter and tell about paying some of the claims two or three times.

THERE will be a meeting of the Liberal Republicans in the city of New York to-morrow evening to take action with regard to the Cincinnati Convention. TRUMBULL and SCHURZ will make speeches on the occasion.

THE official report of the Kansas bribery case—whereby CALDWELL and POMEROY bought themselves into the Senate—has been received in Washington and is even more damaging than the newspaper reports already published.

THE *World* announces that the Democratic National Committee has at length been called by Mr. BELMONT, Chairman, for May 8th at his residence in New York, when the time and place for holding the National Convention will be decided upon.

PERHAPS the brewers and liquor dealers in Allegheny county will now understand who their friends are. They have a special law for this county, which takes effect on the first of May, and the local option law to be voted upon next March. For these they are indebted to the Republican party. Will they continue to support it?

AT is now quite clear to the most casual observer that the House Committee proposes to whitewash Secretary of the Navy ROBESON in the most artistic manner. The main object of the Committee seems to have been to suppress as many facts as possible and properly color those brought to light. But we have no reason to complain specially of this Committee as that seems to be the mission of of the entire fourteen now in existence.

WE acknowledge the receipt of several communications in regard to the votes of certain Democratic Senators by which the infamous Congressional apportionment bill was passed, giving the Radicals all they asked for in the first place, only in a different shape, viz: Sixteen Radical to ten Democratic districts, and for which Col. M'CLURE voted against when first presented. One correspondent says:

> The bill is an outrage. SPEER, M'CLELLAND, GRIFFITH and SHERWOOD, who captured Radical strongholds in the West, are completly ruled out. I cannot understand why any Democrat could vote for such an *infamous* bill.

Of course it is now too late to remedy the matter, but not too late for those Democratic Senators, without whose votes the bill could not have been passed, to explain and defend their course, provided they choose so to do.

THE negroes of Pennsylvania intend to demand recognition at to-day's Republican State Convention. Their organ, a newspaper published at Harrisburg, called *Our National Progress*, instances the fact that Ohio has sent one negro to the Republican National Convention, and insists that the negroes of this State ought to have at least two, if not three delegates. The editor puts the case thus:

> Let colored men insist upon their recognition and respect for their political power.
>
> The issue must be made, and it might as well be made now as hereafter. Some Republicans are saying "wait!"—and some of them will say so for all eternity. Colored men, respect yourself.

That's the right kind of talk and is just what THE POST has advised over and over again. Let the colored men "insist" on their rights in Radical Conventions and prove to the white ringmasters that they are not a pack of niggers fit only to be driven to the ballot-box like slaves.

RESOLUTIONS OUT OF ORDER.

Inasmuch as Col. SCOTT and Mr. CASS were not connected with the "South Improvement Co;" but were the first to come to the rescue of the producers and take the hydra-headed monster by the throat; it has been suggested that resolutions of an incendiary and denunciatory character are now "entirely out of order." It strikes us in about the same vein.—*Kittanning Sentinel.*

We would also suggest to our friends in the northwest, including the oil regions, that they do not advance the chances of their preference for Governor, by wholesale abuse of other gentlemen prominently named in that direction. There is no necessity for arraying different sections of the State against each other. There is no force in threatening, as it alarms no one, but may occasion bitterness and resistance. We should be willing to trust to the good sense of the Democracy, when it assembles in Convention, to select standard-bearers for the party. It may make mistakes, but it will not be moved by threats, that if a particular candidate is not selected, certain interests will desert the organization and defeat the nominee. We submit this is not the time for such talk, and we entertain the hope the grievances alluded to, will be presented calmly, and that they will receive the consideration they are entitled to there can be no doubt. In the mean time let us have peace.

NOW FOR VICTORY!

Mr. HARTRANFT was yesterday nominated for Governor by the Radical State Convention, he receiving 87 votes to Mr. KETCHAM'S 45.

At this writing we do not propose to say anything in regard to Mr. HARTRANFT'S public or private career, or by whom and by what means he was nominated; preferring his own party organs to speak; but from them we make several extracts printed *before* his nomination. What they will now say of course remains to be seen, and we await developments.

We embrace this occasion to say to our Democratic friends, however, that it behooves them at this time to profit by the nomination made by their opponents and nominate the most popular man in Pennsylvania whose name has been prominent in that connection, viz: Gen. GEO. W. CASS, whose record is spotless, and who has always been identified with the interests of his section and State. With him as a candidate we believe we are safe in saying that Allegheny, the home of General CASS, which has been known as the banner Radical county of the Union, and which gave GRANT nearly *twelve thousand majority*, would roll up a handsome Democratic majority should he receive the nomination, while he would also prove formidable throughout the State. We have met many Republicans who proclaim "give us CASS and we will vote for him."

The importance therefore of nominating Gen. CASS, is no longer a debateable question. "CASS and victory." That is the rally cry for the Pennsylvania Democracy.

HARTRANFT.

As Seen by Radical Journals Before His Nomination.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

* * * These may or may not be true (Connected with the Evans embezzlement) but they are made. We care not so far as this discussion is concerned whether they are true or not—if they are not disproved, and either JORDON or HARTRANFT is nominated for Governor, *they will be accepted as true by the people.* IT WILL NOT DO TO MAKE HARTRANFT OUR CANDIDATE. *It is doubtful if we could elect him.*

[From the Pittsburgh Leader.]

They have developed the fact that HARTRANFT accepted a loan of $5,000 from EVANS three or four years ago, and never *paid it back until the public press sounded the alarm* about the great steal. They have made it plain, however, that unless HARTRANFT was totally ignorant and incompetent and knew nothing about the business of his office, the Auditor-Generalship, he must have been cognizant of, if not privy to the fraudulent retention of EVANS'S collections. He received a great sum of money from the man EVANS and kept it for years, and only paid it back *when exposure was imminent.* If, in fact, HARTRANFT be nominated—then will it become the duty of all honest people of all parties—of all who believe that honesty in State administration is the greatest question now before the people of Pennsylvania—to *defeat* HARTRANFT for Governor. If we would purify our politics this is the only way to do it, and we earnestly hope the people will do their whole duty in this EVANS case.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

To nominate either of them (HARTRANFT or JORDAN) would be to commit something worse than a blunder. The people will not support a man for the highest office whose name has been mentioned in connection with the EVANS swindle. We regret that as long as Auditor General HARTRANFT was on the stand before the EVANS Investigating Committee *he did not tell all he knew* concerning the affair.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

If the ordinary signs are to be trusted, the Republicans propose to continue in their old course by nominating General JOHN F. HARTRANFT for Governor, and by making the re-election of Senator CAMERON an issue in the coming canvass.

If the Republicans of Pennsylvania, after months of reform agitation, can promise no better than this, they ought to be defeated next fall. Gen. HARTRANFT is not a suitable man to direct the administration of a great State, and Mr. SIMON CAMERON has the confidence of no party and no body except the creatures of his ring. These men suppose that they can seize the prestige of the Republican party in a national canvass to give them power which they do not deserve; but they will find that there is a limit even to the burdens which the Republican party can carry.

[From Forney's Press.]

"Will the members of the convention heed this warning? It is but an echo of the almost unanimous sentiment of the state."

The nomination of General HARTRANFT, which it awhile ago looked as though the people demanded, is now most strongly opposed by them. The "plot," or "job," or whatever it may be, of the party managers, has evoked a storm of honest indignation throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth. The people sternly reject any attempt to force upon them a candidate nominated by such means as those which elected one-half the delegates sent to Harrisburg from this city.

[From the Scranton Republican.]

Thousands of good and true Republicans have lost confidence in him, and in case he is nominated will either vote against him or not vote at all. General HARTRANFT has been a strong man; he is now weak. The politicians and office-holders who have attempted to "set up" the Convention for him are the worst enemies that the party or the National Administration could have.

THERE will be thirty accredited delegates from this city to the Cincinnati Convention,—fifteen representing the German Reform Association, with C. F. BAUER, Esq., editor of the *Volksblatt*, at their head—and fifteen Anglo-Americans who embrace the views of the Liberal movement. The German Reform Association of Allegheny county, numbering more than three thousand four hundred, stands pledged to vote against any Republican ticket, State, county or national, if the candidates are in favor of GRANT or his administration. In a contingency of that kind the banner county is likely to go Democratic for General CASS for Governor. His nomination never was a contingency. In view of the present movement of the political waters it would be worse than political suicide to not nominate him.

HAVE WE ANY STATES!

Just at present this question is assuming a pertinence, hitherto unrealized by the American people. The doctrine of State sovereignty—that Sovereignty guaranteed by the terms of the Constitution itself—is being denied on all hands by the dominant party. One day the leaders practically agree that is is a thing of the past, or is rapidly passing out of existence, but on the next, perhaps, there arises a difference of opinion, arising, it may be, from a conflict of personal or other aims. And yet this division of opinions among the leaders of the party which is progressing in the direction of centralization, is after all a hopeful sign, if indeed it shall not after all prove a delusion.

A case in point occurred in the House of Representatives a week ago, when by a vote of 153 to 9 it adopted a resolution laying on the table, the Senate substitute for the House bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee. This Senate substitute was in reality a bill originating revenue as clearly as though it had come as an original measure from that body.

The action of the House can hardly be looked upon as unexpected. This resistance on the part of the popular branch of Congress to the assumption of power by the Senate, as we have already said, is rather a hopeful sign, since it shows that the Radical leaders in the House are disposed to differ with their brethern of the Senate, on at least some questions which have a tendency toward centralization.

The first article of the seventh section of the Constitution defines the rights of each house with regard to originating revenue bills as follows:

> All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

The Senate bill or substitute originated in this way: The House at its last session passed a bill repealing the duties upon tea, coffee, salt and coal. Without any expression of opinion on the matter, the Senate referred the matter to the Finance Committee, with instructions to, during the recess, examine the entire subject of tariff and report at the ensuing session of Congress. The result was an entirely new revenue bill was framed, passed the Senate and was sent to the House, where it received the treatment we have indicated.

So much by way of preface to the main question. This action on the part of the Senate is only one of the proofs that are constantly thickening, and is supported by a large body of public opinion, to the effect that constitutional State Sovereignty is extinguished, and that in connection with our late civil war we have gone through a revolution which firmly establishes the doctrine that no rights inhere in the States that may not be absorbed at the pleasure of the General Government.

While we contend now, as we ever have contended, for State Sovereignty, as defined by the organic law, we may say to those gentlemen, who, for the purpose of attaining certain personal and political ends, insist upon the extinguishment of State Sovereignty, that the people will not be slow to take advantage of the situation when the theory is once accepted as an accomplished fact, and that they will insist on carrying it to its legitimate consequences.

It was on the State Sovereignty principle that the Constitution was framed. Once uproot this principle and cast it to the winds, and the government will be found to be full of inconsistencies which it will be necessary to weed out to reconcile it to the public sense of justice.

In the United States Senate is where the organic idea of State Sovereignty is most plainly observable, inasmuch as each State, however large or small, is put upon a perfect equality—sovereigns of equal weight and respectability. Let us take, for instance, the States of Nevada and New York, to show the inconsistency of our present form of Government in the event that State Sovereignty is wiped out.

New York has 4,382,759 inhabitants, while the State of Nevada has only 42,491. In other words Nevada is as powerful as New York in the Senate of the United States, although New York has a thousand times as much population as Nevada. What excuse is there for this palpable violation of equity? On the State Sovereignty principle it is defensible, but on any other theory it is a most egregious absurdity. If then the country accepts this so-called political revolution, it will sooner or later complete it by expunging from the Constitution every vestige of State Sovereignty. Extinguish the principle, and there are many inconsistencies which cannot be tolerated with any patience.

Again, when the election of President is thrown into the House, the vote is taken by *States*, and in fact throughout the entire Constitution and the amendments thereto, the idea of State Sovereignty is carefully preserved. If then we accept the doctrine that the United States is a consolidated nation, wherein every man is the full political equal of his fellows, we shall have to pursue this doctrine to its correct logical consequences, and give all citizens a perfectly equal share in the government of the country. There must be a proportional representation between the larger and smaller States in the Senate. We predict that all further discussions of this subject will bring these glaring inconsistencies and incongruities into prominent view. Mr. HOAR, a Republican, in the discussion of this identical question of Senatorial usurpation pointed out the fact that "the Senate turns to the President and not only claims its constitutional power of approving or disapproving for executive offices, but also demands that the Senators of each State shall dictate to the President who he shall recommend for judicial and executive offices within that State. And then its members claim, as a matter of courtesy from each other, that no person who is not approved by the particular Senator shall be confirmed by his colleagues in that body." Pursuing further the subject of Senatorial assumption, he said:

> Now, I say that the result of this absorbing in a single branch, not elected by popular method, not representing a majority of the American people, of these great powers, executive and legislative, will certainly have the effect to overthrow the present construction of that body itself. The new States which are created are large States, larger in territory and hereafter soon to be larger in population than many of the other States; and they never will tolerate the equality of Rhode Island or Delaware, Vermont or Connecticut, with States like New York or California, or other States as they will be hereafter, in the administration substantially of powers legislative and executive under the American Constitution. Just so sure as the position which the other branch asserts in regard to these measures is successfully asserted just so sure the Democratic instincts of the American people will rise and in some way, through the Constitution or over it, overthrow the great principle of the equality of the States in the other branch of the American Congress. How it will be done I do not venture to predict; but that it will be done is as sure as that the American people in the future will love Equality and Democracy.

If the theory of the annihilation of State Sovereignty is persisted in, it is inevitable that Mr. HOAR'S prediction will come true. It may be postponed by the moderation which he recommends to the Senate, but nothing can avert it unless the exploded principle of State Sovereignty is restored. The present inequalities rest upon no other foundation except this doctrine, now said to be exploded. Once remove the foundation and the superstructure cannot stand for any considerable length of time. During the same discussion, Mr. POTTER, Democrat, of New York, remarked:

> *It was all very well, sir, to have a Senate with two representatives from each State when there were sovereign States.* While that condition continued a Senate with two members from each State, whether large or small, a Senate with the small States entitled to equal representation with the larger States, was a wise provision of government. *But when it comes to centralizing in Congress all the substantial powers of government then the propriety of such a provision is quite another thing.*
>
> The necessary result of this is that the legislation of this country is controlled, and must continue under the present system to be controlled, by the representatives of a minority, and a small minority at that of the whole people. This condition of things cannot long continue. Either we must get back to the sovereignty States or we must get forward to popular representation in the Senate.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> For myself, in common with those who think with me in respect to the danger of centralizing here all the powers of government, I should be glad to preserve to the States the fullest powers they have possessed since this government was established, and to largely limit and localize the powers exercised by the Federal government. But if that cannot be had, and the revolution we have passed through of late years seems to indicate that the original powers of the States are not to be preserved, and that the range of the powers of the Federal government is not to be abridged, we must then go forward in the other direction, and it will not be long, I think, before it will in that event be found necessary to secure popular representation in the Senate.

We give these as specimens of the opinions being formed with reference to the future necessities and changes in our form of government, if State Sovereignty is to be ignored. In such an event, and when the people are deprived of all the advantages arising from it, they will not be long in freeing themselves from its disadvantages. Ignore State Sovereignty and it will hasten the time when New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio, with some twelve millions of people, will no longer submit to be equalled in the higher branch of the Legislature by States whose aggregate population does not reach half a million.

The representation in the Senate will be popularized, and perhaps among the smaller States, instead of one being entitled to two Senators, two or three of them will have to be consolidated to be entitled to one. As for ourselves, we shall still continue to advocate the complete restoration of the doctrine of State Sovereignty, but if it is stricken down, then we shall insist in common with the people of all the populous States, that the measure shall be complete—that we shall have another Carthage.

GEN. CASS AND THE OIL QUESTION.

Certain prominent gentlemen in the oil regions, are in possession of letters from Gen. CASS, in relation to this oil question, which should be entirely satisfactory to oil producers if they choose to avail themselves of the information. It may be that certain gentlemen anxious to be nominated for Governor, are cultivating and encouraging a feeling of opposition to him among those who are immediately and pecuniarly interested in the oil business. It does not seem to satisfy them, that Gen. CASS has contradicted the statement that he had any connection with any railroad or corporation included in this oil controversy. Hints continue to be thrown out to the effect, "if it be true, as intimated," &c. If there is any real anxiety to discover Gen. CASS'S exact position in this matter, let a responsible committee address him on the subject, and they will doubtless be informed by return mail where he stands, with authority to use it publicly, if they see fit. This would be much more manly than the course adopted by a few excited newspapers and individuals in different parts of the State.

"THAT somnolent journal," is what the Philadelphia *Press* calls our stupid old organ.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ANTIOCH.

Yesterday's telegraphic news brings an account of the destruction of the ancient Christian city of Antioch, with the loss of life of fifteen hundred inhabitants. It was called by the Greeks "Beautiful Antioch," with its bold mountain scenery and fruitful vales, once the key of the trade of Syria, the resting places of the great merchant caravans from the East. PLINY gives it the title of "Queen of the East," and after the mission of CHRYSOSTROM in the latter part of the third century it numbered 200,000 Christians. In the first century before CHRIST 100,000 perished in a single battle, and a hundred years later, although it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, TRAJAN re-built it in all its ancient splendor. Forty years later it was destroyed by fire; again rebuilt by ANTONINUS, and in three successive centuries was devastated by terrible famines. In the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries it was visited by earthquakes and on each occasion was almost utterly ruined.

In the sixth century it fell into the hands of the Saracens. In the ninth it was annexed to the Roman Empire, and in the twelfth was extinguished as a commercial city by the Sultan of Egypt. At as late a period as the year, 1822, it was again shaken by an earthquake from which it never recovered its prosperity.

A few years ago it was estimated to contain but 6,000 inhabitants. Figs, olives, and grapes abound on the mountains round about it; but the fertile plain is a barren uncultivated waste, dotted with a few insignificant Turkish Mosques. The ground once occupied by the converts of the new law, and hallowed by the blood of St. STEPHEN, does not at this time, perhaps contain a solitary Christian Church.

IN the pause, preceding important Conventions, experts in politics and slate manufacturers are busy offering their wares and pressing their notions. Anonymous communications, and unsigned circulars, filled with weighty suggestions, flood the country. Of the latter we have one before us, calling upon patriotic citizens to unite, and advises the Cincinnati Convention to nominate Judge CHASE for President and some Democrat for Vice President, and in Pennsylvania urges the nomination of Gen. WILLIAM B. THOMAS of Philadelphia for Governor, and Hon. CHAS. R. BUCKALEW for Supreme Judge. To this the *Democratic Sentinel* of Kittanning, very properly remarks,

> The circular further undertakes to suggest to us whom we should nominate for Governor and Supreme Judge in this State; and as in the case of the Presidency it concedes to us *the second place* on the ticket. This is generous, to say the least of it. Yet as the candidate for Governor is conclusively fixed in the West and pretty well conceded in the East to be General CASS; and as he is not the person named, we do not see any reason why the Democracy should abandon a popular Democratic candidate, and accept the nomination of a quasi-Democrat of such a Conservative Republican as the one intimated.
>
> Whilst the Democracy of this State and of the Union, are able to present to the people candidates for President and Governor who can be successfully elected, without compromising any principle of honor, honesty or integrity; it seems to us that it would be the height of folly to accept a proposition such as that contained in this circular.

Of the former we find a few pertinent suggestions in the Cincinnati *Commercial* from which we give the following extracts:

> First—It ought to agree upon and declare to the world a basis of political union and action, consisting of only three cardinal ideas, namely:
>
> The maintenance inviolate of the public credit.
>
> A universal amnesty for political offences; and
>
> The elevation and reform of administrative politics, with especial reference to the exercise of patronage and the responsibility to the public of all public officers.
>
> Second—The Convention ought to make a provisional nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, subject to the ratification of another Convention, to be held in Cincinnati on August 1, to be composed of an agreed number of delegates, duly appointed in the several States and Congressional districts, by all that body of the people of all parties who may approve the basis of the May Convention and the candidates it has proposed.
>
> Candidates ought to be nominated to give "head and front" to the movement; to challenge public attention, and to invite discussion and comparison. And it ought to be a provisional nomination in order to take security against reaction, and to insure open and fair dealing with existing parties. For pregnant instance: If the Democratic party *en masse*, hopeless as it is under the weight of its antecedents during the last twenty years, and under existing conditions inside and outside of it of national ascendency, with a new mind, "forgetting the things which are behind" and apprehending the present wants of the Nation and looking higher and beyond mere local success, will bring its multitudes to the adoption of the basis indicated above, and will unite with these represented in Cincinnati in May to send delegates in Cincinnati in August, the future is secure, and the next President will be named then and there. If, on the contrary, the Democratic party keeps aloof and together and continues in the same old rusty grooves, then the Convention of August can consolidate a corps of observation to take care that the least possible detriment shall befall the country in the coming Presidential election.

CHIEF JUSTICE THOMPSON.

The Philadelphia *Press* has the following in relation to the present Chief Justice of the State:

> "The vacancy to be filled next October is created by the expiration of the term of Chief Justice JAMES THOMPSON, a Democrat, but one of the purest, truest, and bravest men that ever ruled in our highest Court."

We made some kind remarks in reference to Judge WILLIAMS during his campaign, which were kept standing at the head of the editorial columns of the Republican press, which he claims elected him. We may now return the favor.

MORE KNAVERY.

HIRAM R. HULBURD, the Controller of the Currency, has got himself into a very bad box. He is charitably charged with mere negligence, for which a committee of Congress has requested his removal.

HIRAM has been an overlooker of the sins of the National Banks, instead of being an overseer of their doings; and his official life, proves that instead of acting as the honest agent of the people who have been feeding and clothing him, he regards himself as belonging, body and soul (if he has any) to the moneyed institutions of which is theoretically the watcher. When a National Bank violated its charter, it was utterly useless to complain to this man; and if a proceeding was instituted to forfeit its privileges, an order would incontinently come from him to quash the proceeding. HIRAM'S motives for this course were as mysterious to the people as the motives of those who desired to prosecute for violations of law appeared to be to HIRAM; but the drag-net of a Congressional investigation has brought some little facts to the surface. It appears that HIRAM—after the custom of HIRAM ULYSSES himself—was not impervious to the gentle influences of a judicious kindness; and heretofore accepted from the President of a bank (against which an honest examination had made an unfavorable report,) a considerable sum of money and a carriage. The bank subsquently failed, and this big cat seized that opportunity to crawl out of the bag. The president of the bank testifies that he made a liberal use of money among government officials, who alleged they were obliged to share with the Comptroller.

One of our fellow citizens, who complained to Mr. HULBURD of a violation of the banking law in this city, and in reply received a kind invitation from that official to furnish him with evidence as to his motives in making his complaint, and also certificates in regard to his standing in the community, informs us that he stands ready to receive similar certificates from the unmasked Comptroller. It is likely that if that gentleman's reply is on file in the proper office, HIRAM would be surprised, were he to read it now, to discover how prophetic it was.

But suppose HIRAM goes out, how do we know that a new HIRAM will not go in? HIRAM was only recently re-appointed under a suspension of GRANT'S celebrated Civil Service regulations.

THE COLORED POPULATION IN COUNCIL.

Our fellow citizens of the colored persuasion, are in session to-day in National Convention in New Orleans. They claim to represent 900,000 voters, and indicate a disposition to set up for themselves, unless the party which claims to own them, will allow something more than the privilege of keeping it in power. They think the time has arrived when they may dictate terms before the Philadelphia Convention. If peace is not made then, and there, overtures will be made to the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati, which is pretty certain to take the suffering African to its bosom. The Philadelphia *Press* evidently feels the pressure and says:

> Then, again, the colored people are American—eminently a nation of office-holders and office-seekers, and, as long as there are honors and rewards to bestow upon party followers, they have a title to a share of them, which they will now demand, even to the extent of a seat in the Cabinet.
>
> The object of the New Orleans Convention, the representation in which will be very full, is, as stated in the call, to be "to consider the question of the protection of the colored people of the United States in the enjoyment of personal liberty and security, and of all civil and political rights, and the promulgation of general education and knowledge, skill and experience in industrial arts." It has been hinted that the convention will fall in with the fashion and nominate a Presidential candidate in the interest of Liberalism, but we doubt if the colored men contemplate any such step. Their action will be more in the nature of a protest against Liberalism and the amnesty-granting, civil-rights-denying faction of Republicanism. They will, we hope, act with moderation and discretion, and avoid any course which would alienate their friends or still further antagonize their enemies.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

"'Tis True, 'Tis Pity, and Pity 'Tis 'Tis True."

[From the Pittsburg Gazette.]

The act to apportion the State into Congressional districts has been sharply criticised, as such laws usually are. It divides the State into twenty-six Congressional districts, *in such a manner as to give the Republicans sixteen members sure, with a good chance of the seventeenth*, and yet it was voted for and against by both parties, and cannot, therefore, be called a party measure. As several Republicans voted against it in the Senate, *it could not have become a law without several Democratic votes, which it obtained.* Certainly, we have no reason to complain, and our Democratic friends have no right to complain of Republicans, as it was *their own fast friends* whose support gave success to the measure.

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON was on the floor of the House in Washington on Monday, and a Washington letter writer informs us that considerable comment was excited over the fact that during Mr. PENDLETON'S stay upon the floor Senator SCHURZ came over from the Senate and was engaged in confidential conversation with the leading Democratic members in the cloak room immediately in the rear the Hall. The consultation lasted for over an hour, and as a consequence, much speculation has been indulged in relative to the conference.

THE CONVENTION.

Text of the Constitutional Convention Bill as Passed by the Legislature.

The following is the text of the Constitutional Convention bill as passed by both houses.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That at the general election to be held on the Second Tuesday in October next, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth delegates to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State. The said convention shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, to be elected in manner following: Twenty-eight members thereof shall be elected in the State at large, as follows: Each voter of the State shall vote for not more than fourteen candidates, and the twenty-eight highest in vote shall be declared elected. Ninety-nine delegates shall be apportioned to and elected from the different Senatorial districts of the State; three delegates to be elected for each Senator therefrom; and in choosing all district delegates each voter shall be entitled to vote for not more than two of the members to be chosen from his district, and the three candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected, except in the county of Allegheny, forming the Twenty-third Senatorial district, where no voter shall vote for more than six candidates, and the nine highest in vote shall be elected; and in the counties of Luzerne, Monroe and Pike, forming the Thirteenth Senatorial district, where no voter shall vote for more than four candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be elected; and six additonal delegates shall be chosen from the city of Philadelphia, by a vote at large in said city, and in their election no voter shall vote for more than three candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 2. The following regulations shall apply to the aforesaid election to be held on the second Tuesday in October next, and to returns of the same:—

First. The said election shall be held and conducted by the proper election officers of the several election districts of the Commonwealth, and shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the General Election laws of the Commonwealth so far as the same shall be applicable thereto and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Second. The tickets to be voted for members at large of the convention shall have on the outside the words "Delegates at Large," and on the inside the names of the candidates to be voted for, not exceeding fourteen in number.

Third. The tickets to be voted for district members of the convention shall have on the outside the words, "District Delegates," and on the inside the name or names of the candidates voted for, not exceeding the proper number limited as aforesaid; but any ticket which shall contain a greater number of names than the number for which the voter shall be entitled to vote shall be rejected; and in the case of the delegates to be chosen at large in Philadelphia the words "City Delegates" shall be on the outside of the ticket.

Fourth. In the city of Philadelphia the Return Judges shall meet at the State House at ten o'clock, on the Thursday next following the election, and make out the returns for said city of the votes cast therein for delegates at large, and city and district delegates to be members of the convention. The Return Judges of the several election districts within each county of the State, excluding Philadelphia, shall meet on the Friday next following the election at the usual place for the meeting of the Return Judges of their county, and shall make out full and accurate returns for the county of the votes cast therein for members of the convention and for district members of the same; and the proceedings of the Return Judges of the said city of Philadelphia and of the several counties of the Commonwealth in the making of their returns, shall be the same as those prescribed for Return Judges in the case of an election for Governor, except that returns transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be addressed to that officer alone and not to the Speaker of the Senate.

Fifth. The Prothonotary of Philadelphia and the prothonotaries of the several counties shall, with reference to such returns, promptly and faithfully perform all the duties enjoined upon them by the eighty-fourth and eighty-fifth sections of the General Election act of July 2, 1839.

Sixth. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, as soon as the returns of the said election shall be received by him, and at all events within fifteen days after the election, in the presence of the Governor and Auditor-General, open and compute all the returns received of votes given for members of the Convention, and the Governor shall forthwith issue his proclamation declaring the names of the persons who have been chosen members of the Convention.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the delegates elected as aforesaid to assemble in Convention, in the hall of the House of Representatives, at the State Capital, in Harrisburg, on the second Tuesday of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at twelve o'clock, M., that day, with general powers of adjournment as to time and place; it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to call the Convention to order at the time of its assembling, and to submit all the returns of election in his possession, and to read the aforesaid proclamation of the Governor, and thereupon said Convention shall proceed to organize by electing one of their number President, and, after, the members are sworn in such other officers as may be needed in the transaction of business.

SEC. 4. Said Convention, so elected, assembled and organized, shall have the power to propose to the citizens of this Commonwealth, for their approval or rejection, a new Constitution or amendments to the present one, or specific amendments, to be voted for separately, which shall be engrossed and signed by the President and Chief Clerk, and delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by whom and under whose direction it or they shall be entered on record in his office and published once a week in at least two newspapers in each county, where two papers are published, for four weeks next preceeding the day of election that shall be held for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution or amendments so submitted; *Provided*, That one-third of all the members of the Convention shall have the right to require the separate and distinct submission to a proper vote of any change and amendment proposed by the Convention; *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the said Convention to change the language or to alter in any manner the several provisions of the ninth article of the present Constitution, commonly known as the Declaration of Rights; but the same shall be excepted from the powers given to said Convention, and shall be and remain inviolate forever; *And provided further*, That the said Convention shall not create, establish or submit any proposition for the establishment of a Court or Courts with exclusive equity jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. The convention shall submit the amendment agreed to by it to the qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection at such time or times and in such manner as the Convention shall prescribe; subject, however, to the limitation as to the separate submission of amendments contained in this act and all amendments accepted by a majority vote of the electors voting thereon shall become a part of the Constitution.

SEC. 6. The election to decide for or against the adoption of the new Constitution, or specific amendments, shall be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now by law conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties, first having ascertained the number of votes given for or against the new Constitution, or separate specific amendments, if any, to make out duplicate returns thereof expressed in words at length, one of which returns so made shall be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which said returns shall be opened, counted and published as the returns for Governor are now by law counted and published; and when the number of votes given for or against the new or revised Constitution, or for or against separate specific amendments, if any, shall have been summed up and ascertained, and the duplicate certificates thereof delivered to the proper officers, the Governor shall declare by proclamation the result of the election, and if a majority of the votes polled shall be for the new or revised Constitution, or for any separate specific amendments, such new or revised Constitution, and separate specific amendments, shall be thenceforth the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 7. The entire compensation and allowance to each member of the convention shall be as follows: For salary, one thousand dollars; for mileage, ten cents per mile circular, not to be allowed at more than two sessions; for postage, stationary and contingencies, fifty dollars; the clerks and other officers to be allowed such compensation as the convention shall direct. Warrants for compensation of members and officers, and for all proper expenses of the convention, shall be drawn by the President and countersigned by the chief clerk, upon the State Treasurer for payment.

SEC. 8. That in case of vacancies in the membership of said convention, the same shall be filed as follows: If such vacancy shall be of a member at large of the convention, those members at large who shall have been voted for by the same voters, or by a majority of the same voters, who shall have voted for and elected the member whose place is to be filled, shall fill such vacancy. If such vacancy shall be of a district or city member of the convention, those members at large of the convention who shall have been voted for by the same or by a majority of the same voters who shall have voted for such district or city member, shall fill such vacancy. In either case the appointment to fill a vacancy shall be made by the members at large aforesaid, or by a majority of them, in writing, and all such written appointments shall be filed among the convention records.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall prepare a form of notice of the election, to be held for the purpose of choosing members of the aforesaid Convention, including such portions of this act as shall be necessary and proper for the information of voters and election officers at the said election, as to their respective rights and duties in relation thereto, which said form so prepared shall be transmitted by him to the Sheriffs of the several counties, to be observed by them in making proclamation of the holding of said election in their respective jurisdictions.

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of the Commonwealth be authorized to obtain for said Convention, prior to the meeting of the same, such publications relating to constitutional amendments and reform, and cause to be prepared such statistical information as may be convenient and useful to the Convention in the performance of its duties, and the proper expense so incurred, not exceeding six hundred dollars, shall be paid at the Treasury upon settlement made in the office of the Auditor-General.

W. ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

THE REV. BROTHER-IN-LAW.

The Danish Government Resolved to Demand Cramer's Recall.

(Copenhagen Correspondence of the Berlin Vossiche Zeitung, March 4.

The Danes are a proverbially proud and sensitive people, and nothing offends them more than to question their courage as soldiers. Mr. Cramer, the American Ambassador, whose recall the Danish Government has resolved to demand from the Cabinet of Washington, owes his great unpopularity in Copenhagen, and the humiliation which is about to be inflicted upon himself and the country he represents, in the first place to an inexcusable and inexplicable indiscretion which he committed last autumn at the public *fete* which was given at the Tivoli, and to which he had been invited on account of his official position. On that occasion he was seated at a small table in front of the large building with a member of the Swiss Legation, Mr. Breckert from Kiel, and two or three officers of the regiment of Queen's Hussars. The conversation gradually became animated, and, when Mr. Breckert alluded to the conduct of the Prussian soldiers in Schleswig, in 1864, the officers grew very indignant, and replied to him in an insulting tone. To their great surprise, Mr. Cramer took up the cudgel for Breckert, and asked the officers sneeringly if they had not themselves found out in that campaign that the Prussians were the best soldiers in the world. He received an equally insulting reply from the officers, who jumped up and left the table in an ostentatious manner.

It was generally believed that a challenge would be the consequence, but the American Ambassador did not even deem it necessary to demand or make an apology. At the Court ball, on the 2d of November, everybody shunned him because he had failed to demand satisfaction for the affront. Too much champagne at the time was thought to have been the cause of Mr. Cramer's indiscretion; but he has since then committed so many similar and worse breaches of good taste and propriety that good society, notwithstanding his exalted position, has long since ostracized him.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs will now demand his immediate recall on the ground of his frequent objectionable conduct in public, his quarrelsome and overbearing temper, and his habitual intemperance. This step is in accordance with public sentiment, and will be approved by none more heartly than by the foreign diplomatists, who refuse to have anything to do with Mr. Cramer, and who, like many other people here, are surprised that he has ever been sent here.

The inauguration of the Shaksperian memorial statue, which was to take place on April 23d is now postponed until June on account of the non-arrival of the statue.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1872.

The Fight of the Giants.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented the House bill confirming the act of the territorial Legislature of the District of Columbia concerning the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in Washington.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) opposed the bill and moved it be referred.

Mr. PATTERSON insisted that it ought to go to the District of Columbia Committee.

Mr. CAMERON took the same grounds and advocated the bill.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported bills to incorporate the New Mexico Central Railroad Company, and the New Mexico and Gulf Railroad Company, and grant them the right of way.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the claims of the Pottawotamie Indians, residing in Michigan and Indiana.

Mr. CRAGIN presented the remonstrance of citizens of New Hampshire against the renewal of the patent for the Wilson sewing machine.

Mr. WINDOM offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate such information as the department may possess respecting the canal and dyke at Duluth, Minn., and their effect on the harbor of the Superior river. Adopted.

Military Bills Passed.

To-day having been assigned for the consideration of the bills reported from the Military Committee, Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Committee, called up the following bills, which were passed:

To provide that miners shall not be enlisted in the military service without the written consent of their parents or guardians.

To provide Superintendents for National Cemeteries.

Declaring the lands of Fort Collins, in the military reservation in Colorado, subject to pre-emption and homestead entry.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to pay certain certificates issued for fortification purposes at Lawrence, Kansas.

To reduce the limits of the military reservation at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

To extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty until January 30, 1873, and providing that all claims filed after the 13th of January, 1871, shall be deemed to have been filed in time.

To provide for the payment of women nurses during the war.

Directing the Secretary of War to audit and pay the claims of certain citizens of Glasgow, Missouri, for losses by the burning of Government stores at Glasgow in 1864 to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Also a bill providing that all soldiers who enlisted prior to the 22d of July 1861, and were mustered into any regiment, company or battery which was accepted by the War Department, shall be paid the full bounty of $100.

Also a bill to prevent desertion and elevate the condition of the army.

A bill was passed establishing a system of deposit which provides that paymasters receiving deposits shall give bonds and account for the same as if public money.

The bill to pay certain Nevada and California volunteers, passed.

The bill, from the House, directing the payment of $190,000 to the officers and soldiers of the Kearsage, passed.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a bill to prohibit railway companies from discriminating among shippers in shipping facilities and freightage. Referred.

On motion of Mr. DAWES the Speaker was authorized to appoint a committee of three to co-operate with the Committee of Arrangements for memorial services in honor of the late Professor Morse, to be held in the hall of the House next Tuesday evening.

Correspondence on Postal Cards.

Mr. HILL, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill for the use of correspondence on postal cards to be used in United States mails. The bill authorizes and directs the Postmaster General to furnish to the public, at a cost of one cent each, including postage, open correspondence on postal cards of good stiff paper with postal stamps thereon, the cards not to exceed 3½ by 6¼ inches face to be used exclusively for the address and the reverse side for communication, all cards containing vulgar or obscene or scurrillous matter to be excluded from the mails, and the sender to hereof to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. HILL addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. RANDALL moved an additional section requiring the Postmaster General to advertise proposals for furnishing the cards, and to give the contract to the lowest bidder.

Mr. GARFIELD expressed his fear that these postal cards would be made

The Vehicle of Libel and Insult.

He suggested that it should be left discretionary with the Postmaster General to adopt a card with a flap, or a card with flap or cover over the written face as the Postmaster General may determine. Objected to.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to lay the bill on the table, arguing that it would be only for the benefit of some contractor. The way to benefit the people in that direction would be to reduce the postage to 1 cent and let the people use open cards or not, as they choose. Negatived.

The bill was then passed without the yeas and nays.

The Morse Memorial.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. E. H. Roberts, Palmer and Shober the Select Committee on the Morse Memorial Service.

Mr. PERRY (Ohio) from the Select Committee on elections, made a report on the Indiana contested election case with a resolution that J. M. Wilson, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat. Ordered printed.

U. S. Mints.

The bill reversing and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States was then taken up and—

Mr. HOOPER, who had reported it from the Committee on Banking and Currency, addressed the House in explanation of it.

Seven sections were acted on out of sixty-nine, and the House adjourned.

THE RING'S SLATE.

The Republican State Convention at Harrisburg Yesterday.

HARRISBURG, April 10.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, and elected Speaker Rutan temporary Chairman. Committees on Permanent Officers, Contested Seats, Resolutions, Electoral Ticket and Delegates to the National and Constitutional Conventions were appointed, when the Convention took a recess.

Hartranft for Governor.

On reassembling General Hartranft was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

A Buncombe Platform.

The committee on resolutions reported a series of resolutions. The first reaffirms devotion to the principles of the Republican party.

The second declares that the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments has not been acquiesced in by all, so as to render secure and permanent the incorporations in that instrument.

The third sustains its policy of protection and against further appropriation of public lands to corporations or individuals.

The fourth demands the continued reduction of the public debt, economy in the National and State administrations, and the reduction of taxes as rapidly as consistent with the public credit.

The fifth declares that internal taxes should be removed before the reduction of the tariff on foreign goods, and that in any change in the tariff the tax on tea and coffee should be removed.

The sixth approves of the President's trial of civil service reform, and insists that this or some other system should have a fair trial, and declares that the Republican party has given full evidence of its ability to administer the government honestly, faithfully and successfully, and claims from the people a continuance of confidence and support.

The seventh points with pride to the records of President Grant's administration. Not only has internal taxes been reduced, but $300,000,000 of the public debt has been paid off, a result for which we are indebted to rigid honesty, strict economy and sterling integrity, which the President has brought to the administration of national affairs.

The eighth presents General Grant's name for renomination.

The last resolution congratulates the people on the call for a convention to revise the constitution.

The convention then took a recess till 7 P. M.

The Full Ticket.

The following is the full ticket nominated:

Governor—Gen. J. F. Hartranft.
Supreme Judge—Ulysses Mercur.
Auditor General—Harrison Allen.

Adolph E. Borie and John M. Thompson were appointed Electors at large.

The Convention Instructs for Grant.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from this State to the National Convention are hereby instructed to cast the entire vote of the State for General Grant for President, and that on the question of Vice President, they are instructed to act together for the best interests of the Republican party, and, on all questions arising in said Convention, they are instructed to cast the vote of the State as the majority of the delegates may direct.

Delegates at Large to the Grant Convlave

The following delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention were selected, each being provided with an alternate:

Morton McMichael, Gen. H. H. Bingham, Philadelphia; J. W. F. White, Allegheny; M. S. Quay of Beaver; Robt. Purvis, (colored) of Bucks; Gen. W. H. Jessup, Susquehanna; W. H. Kounz Somerset, and Samuel B. Dick of Crawford.

The Platform Adopted.

Col. Harrison G. Roder, permanent President of the convention, called that body to order this evening.

The resolutions were adopted as reported.

Additional resolutions were also adopted declaring opposition to the withdrawal from the sinking fund of any bonds pledged for the payment of the public debt, and declaring an inflexible determination to preserve the same inviolate.

A Pill to the Oil Men.

Also that the oil producing mining and manufacturing interests of the State require protection from the effects of dangerous combinations, and that such laws should be enacted as will protect said interests, both in their development and in the transportation of products to market.

Geary Endorsed.

Also, returning thanks to Gov. Geary, under whose lead Republican principles have been vindicated, and in his retirements he carries with him the heartfelt wishes of the convention for his future welfare.

Congressmen-at-Large.

As the Apportionment bill has not yet been signed by the Governor, the Convention nominated Gen. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, and Gen. Harry White, of Indiana, for Congressmen-at-large.

The Convention then adjourned, *sine die*.

Petition for Mercer's Pardon.

A large delegation from Philadelphia visited Gov. Geary this morning to urge the pardon of Ex-Treasurer Mercer. The Governor was non-committal, but expressed sympathy for the prisoner and his family, promising to give the matter early attention.

POLITICAL.

Call for the Meeting of the Democratic National Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The meeting of the Democratic National Executive Committee is called for Wednesday, May 8th next, at the residence of the chairman, August Belmont, in this city.

The usage is, says the *World*, to summon the committee by private note, and not by published call, and in accordance with which the usual letters have been sent out by Mr. Belmont. Although the purpose of the meeting is not specified in the call, it is understood the object is to designate a day and place for assembling the National Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The same journal adds that the procrastination of Belmont in this case has met the approval of the leaders of the Democracy. The delay seems to have been occasioned with a view to take advantage of the Cincinnati Convention, the results of which, says the *World*, may determine as to the time for holding the Democratic National Convention.

Trenton, N. J., Goes Democratic.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—At the elections yesterday the Democratic city ticket was elected by three hundred majority.

The New York Liberals.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The *Tribune* says that Senator Fenton will probably address a meeting of Liberal Republicans at Cooper Institute on Friday evening. Carl Schurz is to address a meeting of German citizens at Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening.

Jersey City Elects a Democratic Mayor.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Returns of the municipal election to-day in Jersey City are not yet received, but it is conceded that O'Neill, Democrat, is elected Mayor.

Another Democratic Success.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Republicans concede the re-election of Thatcher, the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor.

Local Option Unconstitutional.

CARLISLE, Pa., April 9.—The Local Option bill, passed for the borough of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, was by Judge Junkin, President Judge, held to be unconstitutional, and licenses were granted as if no such law existed.

The "Tribune's" Status in the Coming Presidential Campaign.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Horace Greeley prints the following in the *Tribune* to-morrow as to the course of the paper in the forthcoming Presidential campaign.

First—If there shall be a Democratic candidate for President and Vice President in the field, we propose to support that Republican ticket which seems to us the most likely to succeed.

Second—If the main issue in the canvass shall be protection against free trade, we shall, no matter as to the candidates, be found on the side of protection.

Third—But if as we hope and expect, there shall be two Republican tickets and none other presented, *with any hope of success*, we shall favor that one whose election will be in our judgement most likely to promote economy in public expenditure, purity in legislation and administration, substantial unanimity in up-holding for all citizens a complete equality of rights under the law, and hasten the return of fraternal concord and good will between those who were arraigned against each other in sanguinary strife throughout our great civil war.

Such is our position, and it will not be affected by the nomination of A or B, C or D at Cincinnati, Philadelphia or elsewhere.

Greeley further says that the *Tribune* will not be "an organ," and will print no campaign editorials, whoever may be the candidates.

The Opposition to Grant in Gotham.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The *World* says that on Friday last a private meeting was held in this city of young men of the Republican party who are opposed to the renomination of President Grant, and that a complete central organization was formed and clubs in some fourteen or fifteen wards established at that time. It is expected that thirty clubs will be thoroughly organized shortly. They do not express their preference for any one person as candidate for the Presidency. The *World* also says that many of the leading Republicans here, among others Marshal O. Roberts and A. T. Stewart, are reported to have expressed their intention of attending the Cincinnati Convention.

A Doubtful Statement.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The *Chronicle's* Washington special says: An important conference was held there yesterday between the Liberal Republicans and leading Democrats, in and out of Congress, to reach some understanding by which co-operation might be secured at the Presidential election. The Liberals insisted that it would be indispensable to nominate two Republican Reformers at Cincinnati, and that they could not put forward a ticket divided in politics. The Democrats urged that the Columbus ticket was composed of one Republican and one Democrat, and that the Liberals ought to accept it as a compromise. The Liberals would not yield their original position, so finally the Democrats signified their willingness to take Davis and Curtin, and requested the Liberals to advise their friends that this was the extreme point the Democrats would yield. The Democrats said that with a ticket other than Davis and Curtin they would lose the vote of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana. Among the prominent Democrats, who took part in the conference were Geo. H. Pendleton, Gen. Morgan, Dan. Vorhees, and ex-Senator Doolittle.

The Liberal Movement Making Headway in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, April 9.—The State *Register* of to-day prints the following editorially: An immense Liberal Republican movement is on foot in this city. In a few days a call will be issued convening a State Convention to select delegates to attend the Cincinnati Convention. The names to the call will embrace about all the prominent Republicans in the State. Some of the names to this document are already with the regular Radicals for the State Convention on May 22d. "Look out for breakers."

SPRINGFIELD Ill., April 10.—There is a good deal of activity in political circles at the State capital, and reports from all the counties indicate that the Liberal Republican movement is developing considerable strength. Among the names to the letter of endorsement of the Cincinnatti Convention are: Hon. Jesse K. Dubers, Hon. J. M. Hatch, Hon. O. H. Mine, Hon. F. M. Jayne, Generals Jno. McConnell and Cook of this city; also Horace White of the Chicago *Tribune*, ex Gov. Koerner of Belleville, Hon. S. W. Moulton of Shellbyville, Hon. Jno. Bryant of Galesburg, Judge Dowmer of Jacksonville and many other prominent and influential Republicans in all parts of the State. The first three named, above mentioned were Republican State officers during Mr. Lincoln's Presidency.

Kansas Liberals in Council.

TOPEKA, April 10.—The State Liberal Republican Convention met here this afternoon and was called to order by Mark J. Parrott, who called ex-Governor S. J. Crawford to the chair. Pending the appointment of a committee on resolutions, the question of credentials came up and after debate it was decided that all who would agree to go with the party in future could sit in the convention, and the question whether they had been Democrats or Republicans heretofore should not be asked. Committees were appointed to select a list of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention and to name members for a State Central Committee. After speeches by several gentlemen the convention adjourned until half-past seven.

Massachusetts Instructs for Grant and Wilson.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 10.—The Republican State Convention for the choice of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, met in this city to-day. Ex-Governor John H. Clifford, of New Bedford, presided and made a brief address, strongly endorsing the administration of President Grant. The delegates elected are: Alexander H. Rice, Boston; Dr. Geo. B. Loring, Salem; Ex-Governor Wm. Claflin, Newton; P. E. Aldrich, Worcester; Oliver Ames, North Easton, and Sylvander Johnson, Adams. The resolutions are brief and advocate the re-election of President Grant. They also recommend Henry Wilson for Vice President.

"Peculiar" Grant.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A special dispatch from Springfield, Mass., says that Gen. W. F. Bartlett, of Pittsfield, a prominent citizen of the State, disavows going for Gen. Grant, and urges the nomination of Charles Francis Adams by the Cincinnati Convention.

The Democracy in Utah.

SALT LAKE, April 10.—The Democrats held a large meeting last night for organization. Speeches were made by Hon. Thos. Pickens, Gen. Boreman, Major Blair and others. Considerable enthusiasm and earnest, passionate expressions of party feeling prevailed with the belief that through the division of the Republican party the Democrats can elect the next President. No reference to the Mormon problem or territorial admission was made. A central committee of five was appointed, opposed to any coalition involving the abdication or the destruction of the organization. The party platform was adopted.

THE FRENCH ARMS JOB.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate Arms Committee met to-day. D. B. Trimble, of the firm of Poultney, Trimble & Co., testified that Poultney had

Paid Markley $50,000.

Witness knew nothing of the particulars of the transaction with Markley.

Gen. Frederick T. Dent was sworn and examined by Senator Schurz. He testified that he holds stock in the United States Regulation Arms Company. He knew only one other officer of the army who holds such stock, and he is in Texas. He did not tell the gentleman in the

Ante-room of the White House

that he wanted to dispose of the Remington stock.

Question—At the same time did you not inform him that it was good stock, as the whole South would be armed with Remington guns?

Answer—I did not, I am sure. I do not know anybody in the army or out of it who holds

Remington Stock.

Question—Does the Regulation Arms Company manufacture arms?

Answer—No, they have not means enough to establish a factory, nor have they contracts. The object was to manufacture arms to sell to anybody who wished to buy. Witness could not tell when the company was organized, but it was some time before the commencement of the present national administration.

By Senator Schurz—The arms proposed to be manufactured were the same as the regular troops are armed with—breech-loading Springfield guns.

By Senator Hamlin—The President of the Company is James H. Ingersoll.

Witness never realized a cent from his stock. It is worth nothing. He did, however, say to a gentleman that he might have the stock for a most nothing.

Captain Carlisle P. Patterson testified that he accompanied Gen. Ingalls to the French Legation. His testimony corroborated that of Gen. Ingalls on the same subject.

Peck was recalled and examined by Mr Schurz—He said a friend of his had informed him that

A Mrs. Mason Could Control the Sale of Arms.

and therefore he had interviews with her. She is a Washington lady. She simply told witness that she could get arms, but did not state from what source, and she satisfied the witness she could procure arms, but afterwards deceived him. She was to have an interest in the purchase. She promised to get from 100,000 to 150,000 stand of arms, but entirely failed. Witness had

An Interview With Mrs. Mason;

both at Washington and New York. The gentlemen who brought about the interviews with Mrs. Mason is not a Government officer. At New York he satisfied her that he could sell arms, as there was a market in New York, McKenzie being ready to buy arms of him. Witness did not remember showing the paper which McKenzie gave him to Mrs. Mason. Mrs. Mason did not tell witness that she had relations with the Ordnance Department. She knew of the memorandum from McKenzie. Witness said the same person in the Ordnance Bureau, authorized to receive or reject bids, wrote Mrs. Mason the letter addressed to his care, stating that she could not have the arms. About two months ago witness

Burnt all His Papers.

and, therefore, could not produce the letter.

Witness said that his impression was that Mrs. Mason informed him that she

Visited the Ordnance Bureau

and said to the officers there, "You sell arms to ladies as well as to other persons?" and the reply was "yes," but she did not mention the names of the officers she had seen. She did not show him any paper from an ordnance officer, nor did witness believe she received any assurance, verbal or otherwise, from such officers.

Witness in the course of further examination said that M. Bellonet charge D'Affaires of France and the Marquis De Chambrun raised all this muss to create sympathy for M. Place.

Chambrun told him that he did not believe Place was guilty, and said to him recently that if he and witness had met a long time ago in New York and talked over this matter, this question would not have happened.

The Marquis said to him "There is no reason for you being on one side and I on the other. We should not be inimical." To which Peck replied that he would be as easy with him as he could, but he must tell the truth under oath.

The Marquis, referring to the business in France, said he was very sick of the thing.

Senator Ames, having asked what interest Chambrun had in the investigation, witness replied: "In behalf of Victor Place, whose case has been appealed."

Witness stated that he went to the Ordnance bureau recently and saw Colonel Benet and several other officers, to inquire about Mrs. Mason; and learned from Col. Benet that he saw her once, when she inquired if they did not sell arms to ladies as well as gentlemen.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE EXCITEMENT ENDED.

The Oil Region Open to Business after a "Fast" of Forty Days.

OIL CITY, Pa.—At the great mass meeting here to-day the Executive Committee reported that as there no longer exists any combination to interfere with the natural channels of trade as applied to petroleum, the oil markets of the oil regions are declared open to all, the same as before the advent of the Southern Improvement Company or in other words the combination which was entered into between the railroad companies and many of the refining interests especially at Cleveland and Pittsburgh, the contracts, compacts and agreement between the parties to that combination have been abrogated and their charter taken from them, all of which was conclusively shown at the meeting. The report of the Executive Committee was unanimously adopted. The blockade has been of forty days' duration.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR THIS TIME.

He Reports to Congress that the Quartermaster's Bureau Has Expended Since 1865 Over One Hundred and Five Millions in Excess of Appropriations by Congress—The Money Secretly Obtained by Sales of Government Property.

[Cor. World.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—One of those pointed and aggressive debates which often spring up unforseen when the House is in Committee of the Whole on some appropriation bill, marked the feature of that body to-day. It is also on such occasions that the Democrats get an opportunity to make some telling hits by an exposure of the profligacy and corruptions of a Republican administration. In the debate on the Army bill to-day Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, made a startling exhibit. He declared and produced the figures to prove it, that the Quartermaster's Bureau had expended over SIXTY MILLIONS and the Ordinance Bureau over SEVENTEEN MILLIONS of dollars in excess of the appropriations made for them by Congress since July 1, 1865. A letter of the Secretary of War, in answer to a call for an account of this, failed to show what had been done with the money, only that it had been spent to pay what the department officials call "the debts of various bureaus." Yet the letter *did* show that these expenditures in gross had been even underestimated by the Democrats, for the Secretary says on page 4 of Executive Document No. 200, just sent to Congress, that the total amount received by the department since June 30, 1865, in excess of its appropriations from Congress was the enormous sum of $107,939,,416 62. All of this has been used except barely $2,000,000. It will thus be seen that the Quartermaster's Department alone, leaving out all the others, has in the last six years, since the close of the war, spent over ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS received from public property sold in addition to all appropriations made by Congress. "We are not told," added Mr. Beck, "what debts have been paid, what evidence has been required, what portion has gone to the agents and lobbyists and pets of the departments. The whole matter is summarily disposed of with a mere statement that it has paid certain debts, and it is mentioned that it is none of the business of Congress to inquire what debts have been paid, to whom they were paid, and for what they were paid, whether to favorites," &c. This exhibit shows how hollow all pretences are that the expenses of the government can be ascertained by examining the appropriations made by Congress during those years. Yet no member of the Republican majority in Congress ever admitted that a dollar has been expended beyond what the appropriation bills show. We have become so accustomed to talk about millions and hundreds of millions lately that even the vast sum squandered by the Quartermaster's Bureau is treated as a small matter, just as the $250,000,000 out of which the impoverished South has been plundered by the carpet-bag emissaries of Congress is regarded as a mere bagatelle. "Yet," said Mr. Beck, "$105,000,000 is a very considerable sum. All the members of this House could not count it in two weeks in gold dollars if they worked from sunrise to sunset every day. It weighs in gold over 236 tons, and if loaded into wagons with a ton each, the teams could not stand in double rows on Pennsylvania avenue between the Capitol and the White House. Yet a quartermaster in the War Department can divide it out, and the Secretary of War becomes indignant if Congress ventures to ask him what has been done with it!" Mr. Beck proceeded to show that the total expenditures of the government from 1791 to 1812, twenty-one years, amounted to about one hundred millions, or $5,000,000 less than the Quartermaster's Department alone has squandered in the last six years, in addition to all the vast sums Congress has annually appropriated to support it. He was not complaining of the frightful amount stolen and squandered during the war, but was showing that hundreds of millions worth of property purchased had been sold since the war and the proceeds unaccounted for. "When a Representative of the people," said he, "in this hall demands information on this subject, as I have done repeatedly, he is resisted, harassed with objections as though he were an officious intermeddler, and when at last, by dint of threats to stop appropriation if the inquiry is not allowed which the Democratic party in the House authorized me to make and pledge their support to make good, I at last got the resolution passed, Congress, whose act the resolution became, is snubbed by a Secretary of War, and a second resolution only brings a general statement of the amount received, without deigning to tell us either what has been sold or what has been done with the money. But with the investigations going on the day of reckoning will soon be at hand." Mr. Dawes essayed to answer these facts, but found it quite impossible. General Morgan repeatedly challenged him to explain or deny them.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE debt of the Atlantic & Great Western is $59,000,000, and its capital stock between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000. To pay the interest on this debt, and nothing more, would require over $1,090,900 per annum of the net earnings, or, at the owest computation of working expenses, $10,050,000 of cross earning.

THE coal miners in the Mahoning Valey, numbering over three thousand, have been out since Mouday, with no immediate prospect of them resuming work. They were offered an advance of ten cents a ton, which they declined to accept.

THE temperance men of Adams county nstead of devoting their attention to politics, are holding meetings to reform drunkards.

Plowing Match.

On Thursday, April 11th, the Fayette Farmers' Club will hold their first annual plowing match on the farm of T. B. Simpson, Esq., one mile from Oakdale station, P. C. & St. L. R. R., on the road leading to Clinton. The competition is free, and all good plowmen and plowboys are invited to compete, and are requested to forward their names to the Chairman of the Committee on or before the 10th inst.

There will also be a test of plows had at the same time and place, and all plow manufacturers, or their agents, are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity of displaying the merits of thei respective plows to the farming community.

All plows forwarded for the test to the aforesaid station to care of the Club, will be taken in charge by the Committee of Arrangements, and taken to the field and returned to the station free of charge.

A number of premiums will be awarded to the best plowman, best plowboy, &c. For further particulars inquire of George Y. McKee, Oakdale station, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

MORE TBOUBLE IN THE CAMP.

office Holders Brigade for Hartranft for Governor — Republican Testimony.

[From Forney's Press.]

Almost every one of the delegates elected yesterday to represent the Republican party of Philadelphia in the convention at Harrisburgh hold offices, the tenure of many of which depends upon a Republican victory next fall. If they should support the gentleman who has been coquetting with them all winter, and he should be nominated, their official lives will be short. We are in hopes, however, that the best man will win—something which will be an exception to recent nominating conventions.

[From the Evening Bulletin.]

IS THIS REFORM.

The result of the primary elections which were sprung upon the voters by the Republican Executive Committee on Tuesday last is, that the delegates then elected have chosen twenty-two persons to represent Republican Philadelphia in the State Convention. Of this number *thirteen are federal and municipal office holders*, two are the near relatives of active politicians, one is the legal champion of several of the rings, two or three are Gas Trustees, two or three others are members of the Republican City Executive Committee, and several of them are politicians who are implicated, by the testimony in the McClure-Gray case, in some of the most disreputable schemes which were devised for the purpose of securing a fraudulent triumph for Gray. It is hardly necessary to say that, no considerable portion of the Republican voters of the city who appeared at the polls on Tuesday had any idea that they were helping to make up such a delegation at this. There can be no doubt that the ticket was prearranged by the Executive Committee, and that the candidates voted for at the polls understood perfectly well what they were expected to do when they should be counted in. It was what is called in the political slang of the day "a set-up job."

That there will be an independent reform movement in the party, and an independent ticket composed of honest Republicans, for whom honest Republicans can vote, may be regarded as certain; and that is the ticket which will be likely to receive the support of a majority of the voters and of nearly the whole of the Republican press.

BLACK HILLS OF DAKOTA.

Expeditions to be Prevented—No Gold Found There—Gen. Hancock's Letter.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.
ST. PAUL, March 26, 1872.

To the Editor of the Sioux City Times, Sioux City, Iowa:

SIR: Letters are being received at these head-quarters from various parts of the United States, making inquiries in regard to the reputed gold discoveries in the section of country west of the Missouri River known as the "Black Hills of Dakota," and asking, also, if expeditions presumed to be now in process of organization, will be permitted to penetrate the region. The section of country referred to is set apart as an Indian reservation, by treaty with the Sioux, and the faith of the Government is understood to be pledged to protect it from the encroachments of, and settlement or occupation by the whites. Accordingly, any parties or "expeditions" which may organize for the purpose of visiting or "prospecting" the region in question, will be engaging in an unlawful enterprise, the consummation of which it will be my duty, under the law, and my instructions, to prevent, by the use, if necessary, of the troops at my disposal. In this connection I may mention that I am just in receipt of an official letter from General Stanley in command, subordinate to me, on the Missouri River, in which he refers, incidentally, to the Black Hills gold reports, in which he says no gold has been found there. If you will give publicity in your columns to the statements herein contained, I do not doubt it will be the means of saving many worthy people from incurring useless expense.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. A. Commanding.

Still Opposes Hartranft.

(Forney Press of Saturday.)

Recurring to the necessity of a Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania who, by his talents and experience, his knowledge of our resources and our people, will reflect dignity upon the office and lead our great Commonwealth into the front rank of competition, we are reminded by a correspondent that General Hartranft and his friends claim that ninety of the one hundred and thirty-three delegates will vote for him as their candidate for Governor in next Wednesday's Republican Convention. And what does this statement prove? Not that the General is the best man for the place, but simply that the party managers have been actively working for a man to suit themselves. The elections for delegates to this State Convention in this city were a broad farce—nothing more. Called almost without, or on so short a notice, that most of the people hardly knew these elections were to be held, the delegates agreed upon were successful almost without a contest. We recognize among the delegates from the interior several gentlemen who have the courage and the ability to meet the issue boldly, and who go there to advocate such men as Ketcham, Lilly, Packer, Jordan, &c. As there can be no such thing as the suppression of free discussion, we hope more than one voice will be raised in favor of a candidate who is competent in all respects to fill the high office of Governor of Pennsylvania. We do not believe General Hartranft is that man, and we do believe that our growing State deserves to be represented in the Gubernatorial chair by one of her most eloquent and experienced statesmen. There can be no treason in the declaration of such ideas; and if the majority resolve to disregard what seems to us to be a most imperative duty, those who plead for these ideas will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they did their best in an honorable cause.

MERCER COUNTY has filled her share of the subscription to the New Castle and Franklin Railroad. This insures the building of the road, and those interested in the matter say that by May, 1873, it will be in running order.

A VALUABLE mule owned by Mr. John Ebner, residing near Montoursville, was seized with hydrophobia a few days ago, and in one of its paroxysms of rage bit its mate, and it is supposed that it will run mad.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NOT GUILTY.

The Charge of Criminal Neglect Against Capt. Houghton Not Sustained.

Yesterday morning the case of Commonwealth against Frederick Houghton, indicted for involuntary manslaughter and misdemeanor under the act of March 23, 1865, was called up.

The defendent was indicted for causing the death of David M. Scott, a child, and son of Captain T. Scott. On the 5th of December last the child accompanied by its parents took passage on the steamer Elizabeth for the purpose of reaching their home above McKeesport. When the boat neared McKeesport the child was missed, and a search instituted. It was found that a small gate in the guards, on the starboard side of the boat, was gone, and it was suspected that the child had fallen overboard. Next morning the body of the child, and near it the gate from the boat, were found floating in the river near Saltsburg. It was alleged that the gate had been in secure for a long time, and as the defendant was in command of the boat, it was charged that he was responsible for the death which resulted. When the case was called up, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., moved to quash the first and second counts of the indictment, but the Court overruled the motion.

District Attorney Bayne then opened the case of the Commonwealth and called witnesses who testified that the gate had been unsafe for some time, that it had been used for the convenience of passengers getting on and off at the locks; that the hinges had been broken, and that instead of putting on new hinges, the gate had been insecurely nailed up. Several ladies were called for the defense who testified that the gate was secure, as they had tried it only a short time before the child was drowned.

The District Attorney contended that the defendant, having been shown to be in command of the boat, was bound under the law to see that the boat was entirely safe, and that as he had failed he was clearly guilty of a misdemeanor under the law. Judge Stowe, in charging the jury, declined to affirm the position of the District Attorney, and held that the Commonwealth must establish the fact that the attention of the Captain had been called to the insecure condition of the gate, and that he then failed to have the necessary repairs made, before he could be held responsible.

The jury accordingly found a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendant to pay the costs.

PETROLEUM.

Monthly Production of the Parker's and Foxburg Districts.

The Titusville *Courier* publishes the following report of the petroleum production in the districts of Parker's and Foxburg for the month of March, 1872:

Stock at the wells April 1st	108,048
Delivered from the wells in March	108,563
Total	216,611
Stock at the wells March 1st	7,274
Balance showing production for month	129,437
Daily average of production	4,497
Daily average for February	4,296
Increase in daily average	202
Number of wells producing	799
Number producing March 1st	723
Increase on producing wells	76
Number of wells being drilled	230
Number being drilled March 1st	241
Decrease in number being drilled	8
Number of wells completed during March	69
Stock in oil tanks April 1st	49,600
Stock in oil tanks March 1st	35,806
Increase in stock in tank	13,794
Amount of iron tankage empty	25,706

In view of the decrease in production that was looked for from all portions of the oil region in March as compared with February, this showing of the district under review is not quite in accordance with the guarantees given to the Producers' Union. We have heard that much of the urgent necessity for selling oil at that point was from the lack of storage capacity; yet there appears to have been enough of empty tankage on the 1st of April to contain the production of five days.

Defendants as Witnesses in Their Own Behalf.

The following is the text of the new statue allowing defendants to testify in court in their own behalf:

An act to extend the competency of persons to be witnesses in certain criminal cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, in the trial of all indictments, complaints and other proceedings against persons charged with the commission of crimes or offences not above the grade of misdemeanor in any court of record, of criminal jurisdiction, the person so charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness, but his neglect or refusal to testify shall not create any presumption against him, nor shall any reference be made to, nor shall any comment be made upon such neglect or refusal by counsel in the case during the trial of the cause; provided that this act shall not extend to the trial of any person on an indictment for perjury or forgery.

JOHN W. GEARY.

April 3, 1872.

OIL TRAIN ON FIRE.

Heroic Conduct of an Engineer.

On Friday last an oil train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Huston station, caught fire and but for the heroic conduct of an engineer named Robert Leggett, the entire train would have been consumed the oil barrels in on the latter part of the train caught fire from the sparks of a passing train. Mr. Liggett detached the burning cars from the rest of the train and thus prevented the entire train from destruction. The blaze from the burning oil barrels on the rear train mounted up sky-wards while the train was rushing at full speed, presenting a magnificent sight. The engineer by his presence of mind saved a valuable saw mill and lumber yard by timely stopping the blazing, moving mass at the risk of his own life.

Child Run Over and Killed.

On Saturday morning a child about two years old, named William Whitley, was accidentally run over and killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in the Tenth ward. The youngster was playing with an ash cart and was crossing the track as a coal train was coming down and before it could get out of the way, it was run over and both legs cut off. The train was promptly stopped and the little sufferer taken to the residence of his mother, Mrs. Eliza Whitley, at No. 25 Nineteenth street, where he expired in a few moments. Coroner West was summoned and held an inquest, at the conclusion of which the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

EGGS-ACTLY! They have a hen's egg at Girard which weighs 5¼ ounces, and measures one way 9 inches, another, 7½. The parent of this egg is an eggs-emplary one. The above is not an eggs-aggeration.

A COURAGEOUS Erie keeper of a stable fired four times the other night at a couple of posts, thinking they were thieves come to rob him of his horses.

WASHINGTON and Jefferson College has a representation of twenty-two in the attendance at the Allegheny Theological Seminary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO.
PITTSBURGH, April 1st, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relative to Allegheny county approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1868, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work House Taxes for 1872,

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1872.

Said taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST with a

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For Prompt Payment to all Persons Paying the Whole Amount of their axes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.
ap2:1&W

PURE WINES, PURE WINES for medicinal purposes, to be had at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street.

Missouri American Champaign, Pints and Quartt.
California Port Wine.
California Sherry Wine.
Pure Native Concord Wine.
Pure Native Catawba Wine.
California Muscatel Wine.
California Angelica Wine.
Blackberry Wine.

All of these wines are perfectly pure, and especially recommended for medicinal purposes.

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street, corner Diamond.

Pure White Lead.
Pure White Lead.
Oils, Varnishes, Paints.
Oils, Varnishes, Paints.
Pure Potash, Pure Soda Ash.
Pure Potash, Pure Soda Ash.

AT FLEMING'S 84 MARKET STREET.

JOB MOSES'
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be counterfeited. Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 28 Dortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of the contents. julyl7:mwf

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive taste. Also Rushton's (N. Y.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. noi6:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Near the Soldier's Monument,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Spring and Plain Wagons, Carts, and Wheelbarrows of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order. Our

Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon,

We warrant to be the strongest and lightest wagon in use. Dealers and contractors supplied at low prices.

C. COLEMAN & SON.
au23:d&W1a

Duff's College.

No. 37 Fifth Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mercantile, Steamboat, National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers Bookkeeping taught by experienced Accountants.

☞Business Men are the best instructors of business usages.

☞No engravers' copy lines are used in teaching Penmanship. Wm. H. Duff is in attendance the entire day, to write pen and ink copies for pupils.

For full information, specimens, &c., call or address

P. DUFF & SONS.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
au31:1yW 76 Nassau street, New York.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $2. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address H. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SPRING-1872!

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK COMPLETE.

Haines & Sheibler,

SUCCESSORS TO

CARR M'CANDLESS & CO.,

No. 94 Wood Street.
ap6-1mw

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!

On the line of the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Land Grant of

12,000,000 ACRES

of the best

Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 Acres in Nebraska

In the

GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,

THE

GARDEN OF THE WEST,

NOW FOR SALE.

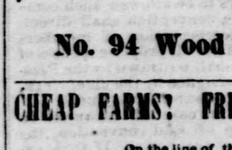
These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the Central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising is unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenvient to market than can be found elsewhere.

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

The best Locations for Colonies.
Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.
Free Passes to Purchasers of Land.
Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. Davis,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Co.,
mar12-12awd3m&3mW OMAHA, NEB.



HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

ITS EFFECT IS

Miraculous.

It is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing. But any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brass, with and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. And above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

The whitest and worst looking hair rosumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and colorizz matter.

The first application will do good, you will se the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, an BEFORE YOU KNOW IT, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hai will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining an beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, no other article is at all alike it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. *All others are imitations.*

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE.

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street.

FRUIT TREES!

Fruit Trees, &c.

Our stock of Trees, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, and other small Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, &c., are very fine for spring planting. Catalogues mailed to applicants. Parties intending to plant can visit the Nurseries at Edgeworth Station several times daily by the Fort Wayne R. R. and select their own trees.

JAMES WARDROP.

N. B.—No tree peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickley Nurseries. mh2:tW

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mary Shield's, deceased, late of Farward township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement to J. V. SCOTT,
ap8-3tw Administrator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROSADALIS.

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS

Are published on every package, therefore it is not a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all Diseases of the Blood.

One Bottle of Rosadalis,

Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

Have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years, and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. MCCARTHA, Columbus, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

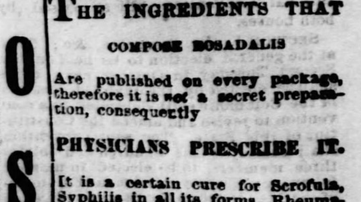
USED AND ENDORSED BY

F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVES & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L G. MCFADDEN, Murfreesboro', Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the medical profession we guarantee a fluid extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemist,
BALTIMORE, MD.



Principal Office 102 W. 5th st. Cincinnati, O.

The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$60,000
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
184th Regular Monthly
Gift Enterprise,
To be Drawn Monday, April 29, 1872.
Two Grand Capitals of $5,000 each in Greenbacks

Two Prizes of $1,000. } each in GREENBACKS
Five Prizes of $500. }
Ten Prizes $200.

One Horse and Buggy, Silver Mounted Harness, worth $500. One fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $350. 10 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 5 Heavy Cased Gold Hunting Watches and heavy Gold Chains, worth $200 each. Five gold American Hunting Watches, worth $75 each. Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each. Ten Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, in all, worth from $60 to $200 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains and Gent's Gold VEST CHAINS.

Solid and Double Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

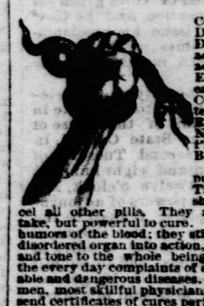
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86,
OFFICE. CINCINNATI, O.
102 W. 5th street.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

For all the Purposes of a Family Physic

CURING



Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood.

As the most congenial purgative yet perfected, their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action, and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Mos eminent clergymen, most skilful physicians and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed and of the great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
PITTSBURGH,

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco,
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
☞SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. Gunnison & Co., Portland, Maine.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and fast on the smoothest face (without injury) in 28 days, or money refunded; 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents.
feb17:3tW EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1872.

Committee Business.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the 15th of April was assigned for the consideration of bills reported from the Judiciary Committee, several of which were of great public interest.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported with amendment the House bill relating to evidence in contested election cases.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Post Office Committee, reported favorably the bill authorizing a bridge over the Mississippi river at Red Wing, Minnesota.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported without amendment the bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States ship Wyoming.

Bills Introduced.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. CONKLING [by request]—Directing the Postmaster General to contract with the New York and Venezuela steamship Company to carry the mails to Venezuela semi monthly at $8,000 per trip.

By Mr. WILSON—To incorporate the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

The Merchant Marine.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to promote the ship building and commercial interests of the United States. It provides for the payment of drawback equal to the duties paid on timber, metals and all other articles, which may be imported and used in the construction or equipment of vessels of all kinds built in the United States and employed exclusively in the trade with foreign countries, and in case American material is used in the construction of such vessels, the Secretary of the Treasury is to pay a bounty equivalent to the duties imposed on similar material or articles of foreign manufacture when imported.

Filibustering.

On motion of Mr. SAWYER the House bill to provide for the appointment of a Labor Commission was taken up, but at the expiration of the morning hour it went over, and the unfinished business, viz: The bill giving the assent of Congress to the subscription of the District of Columbia to the stock of the Piedmont & Potomac Railroad Company, came up.

After some discussion on the bill, Mr. HARLAN moved to lay it aside for the purpose of taking up the Indian appropriation bill. Lost—Yeas, 18; nays, 25.

Mr. HARLAN then asked unanimous consent to lay the railroad bill aside informally for the purpose of taking a vote on the Indian Appropriation bill, but

Mr. BLAIR objected.

The Railroad Bill

was discussed at length, and amended and then passed.

Mr. RAMSEY presented the petition of the people of Minnesota for legislation for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Persia.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Death of Prof. Morse.

Mr. COX offered a concurrent resolution, which was agreed to, declaring that Congress had heard with profound regret of the death of Professor Morse, whose distinguished and varied abilities have contributed more than those of any other person to the development and progress of the practical arts; that his purity in private life, his loftiness of scientific aims, his resolute faith in the truth, render it eminently proper that Representatives and Senators should solemnly testify to his worth and greatness.

Mr. WOOD made some remarks in eulogy of Prof. Morse

After the passage of a few private bills, the House resumed the consideration of

The Steamboat Bill.

The amendment of Mr. KERR to substitute the liability sections of the act of 1851 for the forty-third section of this bill, was rejected.

That section was then modified on motion of Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.) and the bill then passed.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to amend the National Currency act. Referred.

The bill, reserving the public lands for actual settlers, came up.

Various amendments were suggested, but without any action thereon the bill went over till Tuesday next.

The Committee on Elections made a report declaring Mr. Handley, of Alabama, the sitting member, entitled to his seat. Agreed to. The contestant was voted his expenses to the amount of $5,928.

Shipping Commissioners.

The bill, from the Committee of Commerce, for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners in the interest of the sailor and of commerce, came up.

Mr. WOOD argued against the bill regarding it as impracticable of execution and in the interest of those hostile to the sailor; and as imposing unjust burdens on ship owners. He presented a remonstrance against the bill signed by three-fourths of the ship owners of New York. He further said that he was opposed to the proposed mode of appointing the commissioners, and thought it would be better to leave the appointment of commissioners in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and such large ports to the Chambers of Commerce of those cities or to the Governors of States.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) suggested Boards of Underwriters.

Mr. WOOD said that underwriters had only a pecuniary interest in the matter, looking only to the protection of property. He wanted more than that. He wanted to look to the protection of sailors. He suggested the recommittal of the bill.

Mr. COOPER, who reported the bill, defended it in its principles and details and replied to the arguments of Mr. Wood against it. He exhibited a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce in favor of the bill.

Mr. WOOD remarked that not one tenth of the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce were ship owners. They were lawyers, bankers, traders and railroad speculators.

Mr. CONGER resumed his remarks and exhibited resolutions and memorials in favor of the bill passed by importers and the grocers board of trade of New York and by the American seamens friend society. He also claimed that the editorials of the leading papers of New York were in favor of the bill.

Mr. ROBERTS suggested an amendment giving the appointment of shipping commissioners to the Governors of States and reducing the schedule of fees.

Mr. CONGER was willing to allow amendments to be offered, but said that the schedule of fees had been prepared by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. WOOD offered an amendment to except regular steamship lines from the operations of this law.

Mr. CONGER explained that that was sufficiently provided for in other sections of the bill.

Mr. HALE moved an amendment to allow the duties of shipping commissioners to be performed by masters of vessels in ports where there are no such commissioners or collectors of customs. Adopted.

Mr. WOOD offered an amendment providing a penalty of not over $1,000 against a ship captain that takes on board a sailor who is drunk. Agreed to.

Mr. WOOD also offered an amendment to strike from the 26th section the last four lines, which allow fees to the Commissioner for hearing and deciding cases in dispute.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass) said it was intended to have an additional section to the bill providing that all fees shall be paid into the treasury, and that the Commissioners shall be paid salaries.

Mr. WOOD said he would object to their being made salaried officers, and thought it better, however, to press his amendment, and it was agreed to.

The Bill

further provides that American vessels which have been registered in foreign countries since January 1, 1861, may within two years from the enactment of the bill; be registered as American vessels, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; that foreign built iron ships of not less than 2,000 tons, when owned by United States citizens, may within three years be registered in the country for foreign trade; that all ships' stores and coal to be used in American vessels on voyages from the United States to foreign countries, may be taken from bond and disposed of for such purposes, duty free, and that all vessels hereinbefore mentioned may be taken by the Government for naval service in time of danger, after due inspection and appraisement, the regulations for which are minutely printed in the bill.

The reading of the bill by sections had not been completed, when, at 4:30 P. M., by prior order of the House, the previous question commenced to operate on the bill.

Mr. WOOD moved to recommit, which was negatived.

Without any further progress the House, at five o'clock, adjourned.

The shipping bill comes up to-morrow as unfinished business.

The Kearsage-Alabama Claims.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to pay to Captain Winslow, and the officers and crew of the Kearsage at the time of the destruction of the Alabama $190,000 as the estimated value thereof in the same manner as prize money.

Mr. STARKWEATHER explained the bill, and cited precedents for it and advocated its passage.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) approved the bill, but he wanted to have it amended by providing that the amount shall be submitted to arbitration at Geneva as a part of direct damages sustained by the United States, under the general term of the Alabama claims.

Mr. STARKWEATHER was afraid that the amendment would embarrass the bill, and he suggested that it should be offered as an independent proposition.

Mr. BUTLER—I desire that the money shall be paid out of money not otherwise appropriated in the English treasury not in the United States Treasury.

Mr. STARKWEATHER favored making the English pay not only the direct but indirect damages, but that matter should come up by itself.

Mr. HALE moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "according to the law regulating prize cases" and inserting the words "according to the pay roll of the ship" at the time. Agreed to.

Mr. COX opposed the bill, arguing that prize money was

A Relic of the Past.

that it applied only to property captured, not destroyed, and that there should be no distinction in that respect between the army and navy.

Mr. BANKS coincided in the views expressed by Mr. Cox.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 89; nays, 58.

Mr. COGHLAN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to pay R. M. Green $10,000 in full for the use by the Government of his patent machine for bending chain cable links and connecting shackles and tackle hooks, which passed.

Mr. HOLMAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Fort Madison, Iowa. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of Whole on

The Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. WHITTHORNE made a speech accusing the administration of extravagance.

Mr. DICKEY wanted to know how much Tennessee had contributed to the revenues of the Government.

Mr. WHITTHORNE replied that Tennessee contributed more than Pennsylvania did. Pennsylvania was drawing from the people instead of contributing to the revenues.

Mr. COBURN said he would as soon expect an incendiary, who had burned his house to lecture him on his expenditure in rebuilding it, as to hear a lecture from Tennessee on the extravagance of the Government. He asserted that the expenses of the army were not beyond the range of reasonable economy.

Mr. DAWES replied to some of the strictures made in a speech of Mr. Slocum's some weeks ago in regard to

Politics in the Navy Yards and Armories.

Mr. SLOCUM asserted on his honor that he knew of a case where in the midst of war, and when the fate of the country was at stake, one of the head mechanics in an armory, a man of great skill, had been removed and a politician put in his place. No one dare rise and deny that navy yards were filled with politicians. He had positive proof that a delegation of Republicans had come on to Washington to get skilled men removed from the Charleston navy yard and politicians appointed in their places.

Mr. BANKS said he had never asserted that men of political opinions were not employed in the navy yards. On the contrary, he knew they were. What he had said was that he had never had power to enforce the appointment of men of the party to which he belonged. Leading Democrats in his neighborhood had offered to get friends of his appointed to the Charlestown Navy Yard, stating that they had the means of doing so, while he had not. He challenged Mr. Slocum to prove that a man had been removed from an armory because he was a skilled armorer, and that a politician was put in his place. [Laughter.] Did he (Slocum) consider a man who had political opinions as a criminal, and to be excluded from appointments?

Mr. DICKEY avowed his readiness

At All Times to Turn Democrats Out of Office,

and put Republicans in their places.

Mr. BANKS—That is not done in the navy yards.

Mr. BUTLER—It ought to be.

Mr. DICKEY—I would do it in the navy yards and armories, and everywhere.

A voice on the Democratic side—I do not doubt that.

Mr. SLOCUM—Would you do it in violation of law?

Mr. DICKEY—It is no violation of law when two men are equally good. The politics of men turn the scale always. He alluded to the remarks of Mr. Slocum, that when he and President Grant were lieutenants, there were no politics among the officers of the army. He congratulated Mr. Slocum and the President on having got out of that slough of ignorance of politics.

Mr. BECK made several speeches, charging that enormous sums had been used as a corruption fund, and alleged that the War Department and Navy Departments had covered up figures, and evaded giving intelligent accounts of

What was Done With the Money.

Mr. DAWES defended the Departments, and reminded the House that the account of the War Department, which Mr. Beck wanted furnished, amounted to a pile one mile long and ten feet deep. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER remarked that there were ten or twelve committees of investigation in session, [A voice—"Fourteen"] and no one had yet been able to show that a single dollar had been spent against the provisions of the law.

Mr. SLOCUM—Did not A. T. Stewart testify before the Senate Committee on the New York Custom House that George Leet, President Grant's staff officer, charged double rates for storing goods in New York.

Mr. BUTLER—Did that come out of the Treasury? I am talking about the Treasury.

Mr. SLOCUM—No one alleges that they steal directly, but they steal indirectly.

A Pertinent Question.

Mr. MORGAN—What became of the $400,000 stolen by Hodge and gambled away on Wall street?

Mr. BUTLER—Oh! yes. When I ask for anything spent in violation of law, they tell me about defaulters, a defaulter who came down to us from a former administration, and who carried on his career of crime until a Republican administration caught him. [Exultant laughter on the Representative side.] That is all.

Mr. MYERS—And a Republican administration punished him.

Mr. BECK repeated his charges against the war and navy departments, alleging that $138,000,000 had been spent by the war department in the last five years without an appropriation, without the order of Congress, and without the action of the courts—spent largely for purposes of corruption and to keep men loyal. He did not know what it had taken to

Keep the Gentleman From Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] Loyal.

He knew that in '61, when he and Butler were Democrats together, it took more trouble to keep the gentleman from Massachusetts loyal than it did himself, and if it was ascertained what the gentleman was worth now, and what he had been worth then, the question might be answered. All he knew was that the money had gone in ways that Congress knew not of.

Ben. Butler in the Role of the Valiant Falstaff.

Mr. BUTLER called the House to witness that he had endeavored to keep within the proprieties of debate and to deal with general principles. He asked Mr. Beck whether it was becoming a man who occupied the place which Henry Clay had once occupied to fling a vile slander at an opponent for want of better argument? He told an anecdote of a countryman listening to an argument carried on by learned Doctors in Latin, who said he knew which side was getting the worst of the argument when he saw who got mad first.

He had served with Mr. Beck on the Committee on Appropriations for one Congress, and he called on him to say whether in all his official action he had not endeavored to protect the Treasury as well as he (Mr. Beck) did. He would tell the gentleman what it cost to make him (Butler) loyal—the first gun fired on the American flag at Fort Sumter. Then without counting the cost he had come into the field. He wished he had met the gentleman from Kentucky there side by side with him, and he should have been equally well pleased if he had met him on the other side. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. MORGAN made a speech against the administration, charging it with corruption and extravagance, a speech which Mr. Dawes said he had heard twenty times in the House and seen it in the Democratic papers all over the country.

Mr. McCRARY sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Secretary of War, stating the length of time, the number of additional clerks, and the cost of supplying information which Mr. Beck's resolution called for, the time required being at least twelve months.

The Committee then proceeded with the consideration of the bill in detail.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD an additional section was inserted making it unlawful to brand, mark or letter the body of a soldier and expunging the word "Corporal" from the 43d article of war.

The Committee rose, and the bill was passed in the House without division.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce reported the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House then adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

POLITICAL.

How Perhopolis Proposes to Treat the Liberals.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The committee of arrangements for the two May Conventions to-day appointed a committee of nine citizens, irrespective of political party, as a committee of reception for the delegates and persons coming to the Convention in May. Three of these are Republicans, not of the Liberal party, three of the German Reform Republicans. The remainder are mixed. The consent of the Committee was first obtained. Half fare arrangements have been made with nearly all the railroads for coming and returning. The Park Commissioners have granted the use of the Eposition Hall for the Convention. St. Louis announces that she will send seven hundred delegates to the reunion and Reform Mass Conventions.

Mutterings from Utah.

SALT LAKE, April 6.—Failing to elect the second United States Senator in the Senate, both Houses met to-day in joint convention. On the first ballot Thos. Fitch was chosen.

Thos. P. Akers resigned as member of the House.

Prominent signers of the call for the Democratic Convention assert that their purposes are solely national; that they endorse Judge McKean and oppose admission.

The annual conference of the Mormon Church began this morning. Great crowds were in attendence. The speakers gloried in the progress of the kingdom of Mormon. Church could not be retarded by the combined efforts of all existing powers. Every president, judge, officer and priest against her had felt the chastening hand of God.

ADJOURNED SINE DIE

CLOSE OF LEGISLATIVE SESSION

SENATE.

Special to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, April 4, 1872.

The Evans Investigation.

Mr. GRAHAM presented the report of the Evans Investigating Committee amounting to three columns of a closely printed matter. Amoung other things they say that the principal witness, Evans, for a long time did not obey the subpœna of the Committee or repeated requests of the Chairman to appear and testify, or assent to his expressed wish to visit his residence to take his testimony, and our laborrs were thereby greatly increased and rendered more difficult of performance, and it was not until the willful neglect or refusal of the witness to appear and testify before the Legislative Committee was made a criminal offense, and a equisition upon the Governor of New York was about to be made for his rendition, that he consented to testify. These facts taken in connection with the testimony fully given by him, and the direct contradiction thereof by S. P. Brown, cause us to have

Grave Doubts as to the Truth of His Assertions.

In regard to the disposal of the money retained by him out of the collections we cannot resist the conclusion that if his statement be true, he has, without cause or necessity, refused or neglected to give to the State whose agent he was, until about to be compelled to do so, that information which was demanded by the people, and he alone was competent to give

Of the credit given to the State, $606,000, less $11,250 before paid, went to liquidate the cash advanced to the State in 1861, and $1,304,711 43 were carried by counter warrant to the credit of the direct tax.. Neither money nor warrant passed through the hands of Evans for these sums. Upon the whole of this sum Evans claims to retain ten per cent. or $198,-911 52, for less than thirty days' work. Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of

So Bald an Outrage.

or willing terms in which to characterize those in official position, who seek to palliate or excuse these wrongs.

The labors of Evans covered the time between March 23, 1867, and October 28, 1868, within the first sixty days of which the accounting officers made the necessary entries to adjust the accounts already settled. He collected $184,168 34, and retains the whole. *The State officials knew this fact for three years before it became public and their neglected to report the transaction to the Legislature, is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty.*

Who Got the Money?

We are unable to arrive at any reliable data as to the disposition of the whole of the commissions withheld by Evans. He testified that he paid his debts and expenses with these moneys. D. C. Forney admits that Evans paid him $5,000 out of the commissions, and swears that he had a contract for $10,000 thereof. Evans swears that the sum paid Forney was $6,000, and to S. P. Brown, of Washington, $20,000. Dr. John Trimble received about $5,500 for his services and cash expended, and the members of the family of J. R. Dunglison, then private Secretary to Governor Geary, received $2,500.

The testimony of Evans is contradicted in its material points by Brown, who swears that "he (Evans) also stated to me that he had to pay a large amount of money to Pennsylvania officials for the purpose of obtaining the necessary legislation. He gave me a memorandum of the amounts he had promised to pay to these parties. On this memorandum

Appeared the Name of Governor Geary and Friend

for $30,000; D. C. Forney, $6,000; Robley Dungleson, $5,000, and other parties $8,-000. He subsequently stated to me that he was to procure the publication of the life of Governor Geary and that a large portion of the $30,000 was to be appropriated to that purpose. In a subsequent conversation Evans told me that he had an interview with the publishing house, the name of which he mentioned—I think it was Appleton & Co., but am not certain—and that it would cost $40,000 to

Publish the Life of Gov. Geary,

being about $10,000 more than he had anticipated. Another consideration he was to give to Gov. Geary was that he (Evans) was either to furnish a controlling interest in a paper in Harrisburg or to start a new one to bring Gov. Geary's name prominently before the people as a candidate for the Presidency."

This proposed paper was to be run wholly in the interest of Gov. Geary and to be under his control.

They find the charges made in the New York *Tribune* and *Sun* untrue.

Railroad Crossings.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution continuing till next session the investigation of the General Judiciary Committee in reference to the alleged false passage last winter of a bill relative to railroad crossings. Postponed for the present.

The McClure-Gray Committee.

Mr. BUCKALEW reported that the cost of the McClure-Gray Committee was $14,266 11. Ordered paid.

Mr. WHITE presented the minority report of said committee.

Speaker Rutan's Valedictory.

Before retiring, Speaker RUTAN said: Among other things, before the session of 1872 passes into history, it may be well to say that the promises made at opening have not failed of fulfillment. With sickness and death interrupting our labor, as never before, we are nevertheless enabled by close attention to public duty to adjourn at an unusually early day. I think in almost every instance we have met the just demands of the people. The Constitutional Convention has been provided for, and under the organic act the wisest and best citizens of all parties and localities can mould its action. Congressional apportionment, a work of great difficulty and labor, has been made in a form which has received the approval of a decided majority of this body, and the vote on its final passage is sufficient evidence that we rose above partisan considerations in its construction. We have economized rigidly in public expenditures. The expenses of the government for the coming year will be half a million less than last year, and all this is due not merely to the party that the people have placed in control of either branch of the Legislature, but to the earnest and continued effort of all shades of political faith. The fruit of our labors can scarcely fail to meet the approval of our constituents.

Choosing a Speaker Ad Interim.

The Senate then proceeded to elect a new Speaker, the Republicans (16) voted for Anderson, the Democrats (16) for Davis, of Berks, the candidates exchanging votes, and McClure for Mr. B. B. Strang. No choice.

Second ballot—Anderson, 16; Davis, 16; McClure voted for Strang. No choice.

Third ballot—Anderson, 14; Davis, 14; McClure voted for Strang, Broadhead and White paired, Dill and Weakley absent. No choice.

Fourth ballot—Anderson, 14; Davis, 14; McClure voted for Strang, resulting in

No Choice.

The hour of twelve having arrived, Mr. WHITE called for the orders of the day.

The SPEAKER adjourned the Senate *sine die*, no Speaker having been elected.

After Adjournment

the Senators held an informal meeting in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Waddell presiding.

Mr. Buckalew, on the part of the Senate,

Presented Speaker Rutan

with an elegant gold-bound gavel, in an eloquent and lengthy speech, attesting his appreciation of Speaker Rutan as a gentleman, Senator and officer, declaring the full confidence of every Senator in the late Speaker, and asserting that the Senate had never had a fairer abler or more accurate presiding officer. He claimed that every Senator on the floor subscribed to this sentiment without respect to persons or party, and he deemed it but proper and just to render this

Tribute to Speaker Rutan.

He was honest, just and kind, and when he retired, it was with the esteem of all those with whom he had been associated in public life.

Messrs. Billingfelt and White added their appreciation of Mr. Rutan's personal and official qualifications, both expressing kindly relations towards the retiring Speaker.

Speaker Rutan was also presented with a costly gold watch and chain by the Senators, with a gold-headed cane by the retiring Democretic officers, and with a silver tea set by the Republican officers of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adjournment Sine Die.

After the usual complimentary resolutions, the presentation of a gavel to the Speaker and the reading of the Evans report, the House adjourned *sine die*.

The Senate Speakership.

It is generally conceded that the adjournment of the House without the election of a Speaker, leaves Mr. Rutan in that position until October.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Text of the Dawes Bill to Amend the National Currency Act.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The following bill introduced in the house by Mr. Dawes to-day and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, embraces the views of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, which he explained before the Committee yesterday:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That any National Banking Association, which shall have deposited bonds with the Treasurer of the United States for the security of its circulation, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide National currency secured by the pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved the 3rd of June 1864," and of the several acts amendatory thereof, may on or before the first day of January, 1873, in lieu of the bonds so deposited, deposit bonds authorized by the act approved 14th July, 1870, entitled, "an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt in equal amounts of each of the several classes of bonds authorized by said act;" provided, however, that any bank which shall have deposited five per cent. bonds with the Treasurer of the United States previous to the passage of this act, may subscribe for and deposit an equal amount of each of said several classes of bonds for any sum additional, which may be required as security for the circulation of such banks.

SEC. 2. That if any banking association or associations shall neglect to deposit bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, agreeably to the first section of this act, other banking associations may be organized in the State where any banking association or associations which shall have so neglected to make a deposit of bonds may be located, and such new associations shall have all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities of other banking associations, organized under the act aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of Currency, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to call in the circulation of banking associations so neglecting to deposit bonds as provided in the first section of this act, and the circulation, so called in, shall on presentation to the bank issuing the same be redeemed and forthwith returned to the Comptroller of Currency to be destroyed, as provided in section twenty-four of the national currency act; and if any bank shall fail to return said circulating notes for destruction in thirty days after they shall have been redeemed, the bank so in default shall forfeit as a penalty therefor a sum equal to ten per cent. on the amount of notes redeemed, which penalty shall be retained by the Treasurer, out of any interest due or to become due on bonds held by him as security for the notes of said bank, and the circulation so called in shall be awarded to such new banking associations, in conformity with existing laws.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to provide for the registering and transfer of registered bonds issued under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt in London, England, and for the payment in that city of interest on the bonds issued under said act."

Sec. 4. That section 3d of the act entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870," be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That the payment of any of the bonds, hereto authorized after the expiration of said several terms of ten, fifteen and thirty years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion, the bonds so paid to be designated and described by dates and numbers, of the time of which the intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice, and interest on the particular bonds so selected at any time to be paid shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice."

Aristede de la Vigue, a well known cotton merchant of New Orleans and a native of France, aged thirty-three years, fell into the river from the ship Cameo, on Friday night and was drowned.

INVESTIGATING INIQUITY.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Naval Investigating Committee met to-night, all the members were present except Mr. Blair, who left to-day for Michigan.

Mr. Bartlett said he supposed that the remainder of the testimony he had to offer would probably occupy

Three Further Hearings,

but in consequence of the absence of one of the Committee, the only one who actually desired the investigation, he must decline to go on. If Mr. Blair were present he would not ask for a moment's delay. He did not, however, wish to dictate to the Committee. They must decide as they saw fit.

The Secretary said that the committee were clothed with all power to go on with a quorum. The charges were before them, and the evidence at hand and

He Demanded

that the investigation proceed.

Mr. Bartlett said they were able to show four distinct violations of law, but they did not want to be hurried, and if the committee decided to go on they must take the investigation into their own hands.

Mr. Peters opposed the views of Mr. Bartlett.

The committee finally agreed to proceed.

C. A. Dana on the Stand.

Mr. Dana was then sworn and testified that he had no facts within his personal knowledge as to the truth of the articles in the *Sun* from February 19 to March 14th. He made the statements on conviction and belief. The information concerning E. G. Cattell's purchasing of coal supplies for the navy was communicated to him confidentially. To reveal the person's name would do him injury. His informant was not in the Navy Department nor in the service of the government. The same person informed him that Robeson and Cattell were

Interested in Iron,

for boats. He received information from other persons, but they were all in the same condition. He added that he procured much of his information from public documents, acts of Congress, and reports of the Executive Department. He was interrupted by Mr. Sargent, as to the other charges he had made in the *Sun* against Mr. Robeson, and said the basis of his articles were from persons in whom he had confidence. As to his charge that Robeson and Cattell were

The Greatest Robbers in America,

the facts developed in the last four or five days showed the fact. It was stated by a witness that iron could have been bought for less than was paid. The charges were based mainly on public documents.

In reply to a question by Mr. Peters, Mr. Dana said that if he had been permitted to go on before a full committee he was ready to produce evidence on various points by witnesses and documents. He would furnish a list of the witnesses in writing.

Secretary Robeson then interrogated witness as to various matters charged against him, reading from articles in the *Sun*.

Witness thought he had proved some of the charges already, and the others were sustained by the the inference. That Robeson had corruptly received money, he had no doubt, but could not say how much.

Robeson—Have you taken any means to ascertain whether I am

A Rich or a Poor Man?

Answer—Only the general opinion and belief that you are a rich man. This has been circulating around in the community. The opinion prevailed that Robeson spent more money than he earned. Witness had no idea how much Robeson expended. Witness was asked for the names of the authors of certain letters written from Washington to the *Sun*, but he declined to give them on the ground that they were confidential.

The examination was continued a long time on specific points, Dana expressing himself satisfied, from information communicated to him and from report, that Robeson and Cattell had

Corruptly Obtained Money from the Government.

A. M. Gibson, correspondent of the *Sun*, sworn—Has information derived from various persons, which induces him to believe that

Cattell Had Something to Do

with the purchases of iron for the torpedo boats. His authority for stating that Cattell had something to do with the Philadelphia coal purchases for the navy, was persons in that city. He would give the names to-morrow of the parties for the committee to summon; could not remember them now. Witness refused to give the names of the parties from whom he received information concerning the real charges in his letters to the *Sun*, because it would injure the parties and be a violation of confidence.

Mr. Sargent suggested that everybody referred to in the progress of the investigation be summoned as a witness.

Robeson said he would be ready with witnesses for

To-Morrow Night's Session.

It was understood that Dana, in accordance with his promise, would furnish the Committee with a list of witnesses to summon to sustain the charges contained in the *Sun* articles.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow evening.

RHODE ISLAND.

Latest Election Returns.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—Full returns of the State election show a majority of 1,176 for Padelford, the Republican candidate for Governor, and 140 majority for Cutler, the Democratic and Trap candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Some scattering votes not returned may possibly throw the election of Lieutenant Governor into the Republican Legislature. The remainder of the Republican State ticket has about 2,100 majority.

PERSONAL.

District Attorney Garvin, of New York says that it will be some time yet, owing to the pressure of his business, before he will be ready to bring on the Stokes case to trial. The voluminous bill of exceptions put in by the counsel of the prisoner are hardly yet digested by the District Attorney. Miss Mansfield has not visited Stokes since his arrest, but will appear as a witness on the trial. Stokes is said to be anxious to have his case brought on, when it is said, startling revelations will be made of Erie rascality and matters connected therewith.

The Cooper Institute in New York was immensely thronged on Friday evening by an audience assembled to hear a lecture from Father Tom Burke, Dominican Friar from Dublin, and as many as three thousand people went away unable to obtain access to the hall. Father Burke has created an immense sensation throughout the city by his wonderful oratory. He will make a visit to Ohio during the coming week.

A DISTILLER'S EXPERIENCE.

An Interesting Story.

[N. Y. Cor. St. Louis Republican.]

The present opportunity is seized by Dr. Alvah Blaisdell, of this city, to give his rare experience of five years as a mature distiller, illustrating how being too honest at that remarkable period landed him in Sing Sing for two years. Dr. B. was a physician in good practice and a man of wealth, though unacquainted with distilling. He was induced in 1867 by Samuel Secor and John J. Eckel, to build a distillery on the New York side of East river Blaisdell had to pay the bulk of expenses, and before the establishment started had spent over $100,000. Strang to relate, Blaisdell had not discovered until the distillery was in readiness that whisky on which the tax was two dollars a gallon, was selling as low as $1 15. The doctor continues his story thus:

I told Eckel I would not run the place until I thoroughly scented the whole subject. I immediately went to Washington and saw Secretary McCulloch. I told him I had just completed a distillery and was astonished to learn that the market rates of whisky were considerably less than the tax, and wished to know how he could account for the fact. He said he understood the condition of affairs, but could not remedy it without the co operation of distillers. He added, as I had a fine large place he wished me to begin running and set an example by seeing how much tax could be paid, for the government must have money and relied largely on whisky to obtain it. I said, then you advise me to go back to New York and go to stealing.

No, I don't advise you to steal, but I want you to run it and pay all the tax you can, and then assist us in suppressing illicit distillation and sale of whisky at a price less than the the tax.

I said, I don't see how that can be done.

He replied, go and run and see how much you can pay. You can make an arrangement with your colector of District nine. I asked him what must be done to start the place.

He told me I would have to pay him $1,500 a week. I made arrangement with the assessor for the same amount. We also had to pay the outside deputy collector $500 a week. I commenced running. Before we had made a drop of whisky, an officer from the Metropolitan board drove up and informed me that I must pay them $1,000 a week from that time forward. While we were running the place was infested by a horde of revenue inspectors to the number of seventy, with roving commissions, whose demands varied from $500 to $25 a week. There was another gang called transit officers. The demands of those were satisfied by $250 a weak. The whole amount paid thus illegally to government officials was $8,000 a week. I was then informed that unless I paid $2,500 a week to Joshua F. Bailey, Collector of the Fourth district, the place would be seized. I refused. The result was that the place was seized two days after by J. F. Bailey. Dr. Blaisdell was instantly indicted for fraud, and lost his distillery, with every cent invested in it.

The doctor next attempted to expose the frauds of government officers, but the tables were turned by the all-powerful ring, and he was himself sent to the penitentiary for two years, though subsequently pardoned. The doctor's story is evidently true, and shows that in the present taking up of old rascality scoundrels again go scott-free, if indeed not in collusion with that great pyramid of honesty, Ben. Butler.

SCANDALOUS MARRIAGE LAWS.

How Indiana Divorces are Procured.

An interesting example of the way in which the liberal divorce laws of Indiana sometimes operate, is given in a Louisville paper. A woman in Indianapolis was in poor health, and fearing that in case she should die her husband would obtain the control of certain property that she possessed, she visited her sister in Louisville, Ky., in order to carry out a scheme which she had projected to prevent it. While staying with her sister she crossed the river to New Albany, where she rented a house for three months, and on this transaction based a residence there. She then instituted a suit for divorce, after which she returned to her husband in Indianapolis. About a year ago she received a telegraph dispatch requesting her immediate presence in Louisville in consequence of illness in her sister's family, and showing this to her husband he readily consented to a second visit to that city. At this time she again went over to New Albany, where she received her decree of divorce, which she quietly put in her pocket and carried home. It is possible that the husband would have never known what had taken place, at least during her life-time, had he not excited her ire by insisting one day too much on his own way as the head of the family; upon which she very curtly informed him that he need not try to tyrannize over her, as she was not his wife, at the same time producing the documents to prove her assertion. The husband was more than astonished; but he insists upon it that such a divorce as that will never stand, in which opinion he is probably right.

Shall I Go West?

A Nebraska correspondent of the Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican, answers the above question thus:

That depends on circumstances. If a young man has $2,000, or even $1,500, so that he can put $600 into a house and $300 into a team, and from $350 to $500 into a second hand homestead, and then has patience, industry, calculation, docility in hearing advice, and economy, he will do well enough, if his wife can be contented There is often the greatest difficulty. Such a young man so circumstanced will be sure, in five years, to have a property worth $8,000 or $10,000. It is for him to judge whether he can make his $1,500 realize that amount in New England at that time. If a young man has nothing, he can earn more money at the East than at the West. The industries here are few, wages low, money is scarce. A young man coming here with nothing can do little more than make a living. If he has a family he must economize as few eastern people do. Within ten miles of this place there are families living in so-called houses fourteen by sixteen feet, built of sod, selling their corn for fifteen cents per bushel and their pork at four cents per pound, going without tea, coffee, sugar and other Eastern necessaries of life, unable to raise money enough to pay their taxes. They hope for better times, and that hope sustains them. If those times come, and they can hang on by the skin of their teeth till they do come, they will be better off than if they had remained East. But some of them wouldn't hold on, and some will die in the struggle. MORE ANON.

For Coughs,

Bronchitis and Consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. 573

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

RESULTS OF THE CONTEST IN OIL DOM.

What Has Been Achieved.

The Titusville *Courier* of yesterday sums up the results of the contest waged against the South Improvement Company as follows:

The exciting events of the past six weeks culminated yesterday in the action of the Executive Committee of the Producers' Union. It is understood that the question under discussion by the committee was the raising of the blockade, ten of its members, Shamburg, Andrews, Emery Schreiber, Clapp, Blake, Beers, McMullen, Barry and Hasson, favoring delay until proper notice could be given, and six, viz: Messrs. Culver, Perrin, Byron, Barber, Baum and Walker, favoring an immediate opening of trade to all parties, regarless of past affilliations or conduct. Judging by the report made by the committee, the majority finally gave way to the minority, and by a vote of fourteen to two, finally agreed to an immediate and unconditional opening.

The results of the contest may be summed up about as follows:

On the one hand, the oil men have secured the passage of a free pipe bill.

The railroads have given the public an open route, dealing with all upon the same terms, have cancelled the infamous South Improvement contract and are not likely to enter into another similar one."

FATE OF A TERRIER DOG.

Chasing a Rat Down a Sewer.

About twelve o'clock last night a black and tan terrier chased a rat into the sewer drop, corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, and such was his eagerness to get his molars on his ratship that he actually sprang down the sewer after the retreating caudle appendage of the rat, and landed in the slush and "so forth" at the bottom. In a short time a faint noise, something like the expiring gurgle of a "purp" that had got beyond its depth, might be heard issuing from the mouth of the sewer, and a moment after a dead silence announced that the "purp" had "passed in his chips." An hour later a few curious but interested individuals might have been seen fishing for the mortal remains of what was rumored to be Simon Johnson's peerless "purp" "Fred."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Intoxicated Man Killed in Allegheny.

Last evening about eight o'clock a man named John F. Meyers, was run over by an engine on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. track between Lacock and Robinson street and instantly killed. Mr. Myers was in an intoxicated condition at the me and was unable to get off the track in time to save his life. His body was severed in twain, and his death was instantaneous. Deceased was about thirty-three years of age, and from papers and railroad passes found on his persons dated Grafton, West Virginia, and Denison, O., it is supposed that he was a railroad employee. His remains were subsequently identified, and a telegraph sent to his friends in Denison, O. His remains were taken in charge of by a Federal street undertaker.

Significant Change.

The Philadelphia *Post*, (Republican) in its issue of the 9th, says significantly:

"The time was in this city when a Republican nomination was equivalent to an election, when the Republican voters deposited their ballots for Republican candidates, satisfying themselves with a mental protest against the character of the candidates and the means used to place them in nomination, when these were called in question. But that time has passed."

There was a time when the same was true in this city, but it is confessedly not now. The Republican party is, in the confession of its own organs, losing its hold on the masses.

YESTERDAY morning John Wrigley made an information before Alderman Humbert, charging Ellen Lafferty, of Allegheny, with forestalling the Diamond market. The accused was arrested, given a hearing and discharged on payment of costs.

ISAAC FORREST yesterday detected a lad named Fremont Seville in the act of stealing some eggs frrm the formers store on Federal street, Allegheny. Mr. Forrest gave chase to Seville but slipped and sprained his ankle. The defendant was subsequently recaptured. Hearing to day.

THE County Commissioners have ordered that one hundred copies of "An act for the protection of indigent persons," recently passed, be tacked up in a conspicuous place in the various station houses, jails, &c.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

Elsewhere appears the advertisement of Messrs. Haines & Sheiber, successor to Carr, McCandless &Co., No. 94 Wood street, to which the attention of our readers is invited as this house are the most extensive importers and wholesale dealers in dry goods in this section, and offer the largest inducements to jobbers, country merchants and other will find it to their advantage to send them orders.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Junipe Ta Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

Castoria.

A substitute for Castor Oil—a vegetable preparation containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol, It is pleasant to take, does not nauseate, and operates when all other remedies failed. Dr. Pitcher has experimented fifteen years in producing a preparation more efficient than Castor Oil, without its horrid taste. The Castoria regulates the system; cures constipation stomach ache, croup and flatulency, and kills worms. It does not distress or gripe. By its quieting, soothing effect it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying and teething children.

We desire Physicians to te t this article, and will forward three bottles gratis o the address of any one so authenticated. Insist that your druggist order it for you. It costs but 50 cents, and one bottle will save many doctor bills.

Dead or Dying.

When the hair is unnaturally dry, you may be sure that it is dying, and unless artificially vitalized, it will soon be as dead as leaves in November. Feed the withering fibers and stimulate the torpid scalp with LYON'S KATHAIRON, and the evil, which must otherwise soon culminate in baldness, will be speedily remedied. It is absolutely necessary for the health of the brain, that it be kept moderately moist with a preparation capable of nourishing and invigorating it. LYON'S KATHAIRON fulfills these conditions, and it is the only article that actually puts new life into the capillary tubes, through which the natural nourishment has ceased to pass. This pure and harmless vegetable preparation is absorbed by the skin of the head to the roots of the hair, and passes into the filaments by the force of capillary attraction.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s, 1881	114¾@115
United States 6s (Coupons)	115¾@115⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865	112½ Bid
United States 5-20s, 1864	112¾ Bid
United States 5-20s, 1865	1 13¾ bid
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	111¾@111⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	112⅞@113
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons)	113 Bid
United States 10-40s	108 @108¼
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	108¾@108⅝
Currency Sixes	115½ Bid
New 5 Per Cents	109⅞@110

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, April 11, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was moderately active with a good local demand for most of the leading articles. The weather being favorable for outdoor transactions and our rivers being in good navigable order all tend to improve trade and make business lively. Flour—The market continues firm but could not be called active as dealers were confining their purchases to lots merely sufficient to meet their current wants. The receipts are steadily increasing with a fair supply in the hands of leading speculators. Our wholesale dealers have made very extensive preparations for the spring and summer trade. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to give our dealers a call. They will discover that there is no use in going farther East when they can do so well here. Bacon—The low price of smoked meats has caused an active demand and liberal transactions. The leading houses report a healthy market so far as transactions are concerned. Butter—The receipts have increased and prices are easier. The demand, however, was entirely local. Eggs are coming in more freely. The result is that holders are more anxious to realize.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,126
Wheat, sks	170
Butter, pks	42
Apples, bbls	484
Corn, sks	1,899
Oats, sks	201
Bacon, tcs	180
Bacon, pcs	73
Barley, sks	1,332

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store, in a small way, the usual advance was obtained:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market steady, with liberal transactions at the following: S. c. hams 11¾c, canvassed 12c; s. c. shoulders 8c; plain 6c; ribbed sides 7½c; short rib 8c; clear 8½c; breakfast bacon 10¾@11c; ham sausage 10c; dried beef 17c; mess pork $14 90. Lard, tierces, 9½c; kegs, 10½; buckets, 11c per lb.

GROCERIES—The market continues to move along smoothly, presenting nothing very new or important. The leading houses are well supplied, and we are sorry to say that trade is not as brisk as we would like to see it. The current rates are:

COFFEE—Rio—choice, 25c; prime, 24c; good, 23½c; fair, 23c; Java, 28c. roasted, pure, 27c; lower grades, 25a26c.

REFINED SUGARS—Standard Harda, 13¾c; do A, 12¾c; do B, 12⅜c; do Ex. C, 12c; do C., 11⅞c; do C yellow, 11¼c; Chesapeake do Ex. C, 11½c.

RAW SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11a11½c; primo, 10¾c; good, 10c; fair, 9¼c. Choice Porto Rico, 10⅜c; prime, 10¼c. Demerara—choice, 11⅜c; good, 11¼c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Choice, 70c; prime, 68c; good, 65c; fair, 60c.

SYRUPS—Fancy white drips, 75c; white honey, 65c; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65a67c; other grades, from 40 to 60c.

RICE—Carolina—Choice, 9¼c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c. Rangoon, 8a8¼c. Patna, 8¼a8c.

SPICES—Grain pepper, 22c; do Pimento, 16c; Cassia, 50c; Cloves, 20c; Nutmegs, $1 30.

HAY—The receipts are increasing. We note large sales on the wharf at $26a30 per ton.

POTATOES—Are firm with a good demand. The current rates are 80a85c per bush; early rose for seed $3 00a3 25 per bushel.

ASHES—The stock in first hands is a light one; holders firm in their views; prices however, have undergone no quotable change; sales soda ash, common 7c; refined 8c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

APPLE BUTTER—The leading dealers report a good trade demand; previous prices being well maintained, sales common to fair 65a70c; prime to choice 75a80c per gallon.

APPLES—The market has ruled steady for some time past at prices that are currant for the past week. The receipts were small; we note sales common to fair at $3a 4 00 per bbl; choice to prime $5 00a5 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—As noted for some time past there was a good demand for choice roll for table purposes, previous prices being well maintained, with sales medium to good at 22a25c. prime to choice 27a30c, inferior to common 10a15c.

BEANS—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market; we note sales at $2 50a 3 00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Market dull, prices weak and unsatisfactory, with sales at 5½ a8½c per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Market quiet—selling at $5 25 per case.

CARBON OIL—To say the market is a dull one is no news to the general reader, prices are as low as any reasonable person can expect; we quote standard brands at 19½a20c by the car load; store lots sold at the usual advance.

CHEESE—As we have previously remarked prices have evidently reached the top notch; Goshen is held at 19a20c; factory 17a18c per lb; dealers are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the new cheese.

CANNED GOODS—The supply keeps pace with the demand; the market was steady; sales of peaches, 3 lb cans, at $6a 7 per case, as per quality; tomatoes $4 50 a5; corn $5a6 50 per case.

COUNTRY LARD—The supply keeps pace with the requirements of the market; we can report sales to a fair extent at 8a 8½c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Prices steady but unchanged; we can report sales of Sackett's belle berries at $17 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand was less active; buyers are not so anxious to operate; peaches dull; halves 9a10c; mixed 7a 8c; quarters 15a20c; peeled 15a20c per pound; apples scarce and sell readily at, prime to good 8a9c per pound.

EGGS—Scarce and wanted; we note sales at 22a24c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good local demand; the advance we have before noted has been maintained; the western markets are reported very firm; the receipts here are on the increase; we note sales of choice winter wheat flour at $8 25a8 50; spring wheat unchanged at $7 50a7 75. Rye flour $5 50.

GRAIN—The receipts for some days have been light, particularly wheat; holders are firm, tending upward; we quote red winter at $1 65a1 68; white $1 70a1 75 per bushel; the stock in first hands is very light. Oats dull but no lower; we can report sales by the car load, mixed 47c; white 48c. Corn—shelled is firmer with more liberal receipts; the extreme rates are 58a60c per bushel; ear sold in bulk at 58c; sacked 60c. Rye—market firm but quiet; sales were reported at $1 00. Barley dull; spring 70a75c; fall 75a80c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, April 11, 1872.

REMARKS—The crude market was dull and prices weak and very uncertain; 9c would purchase oil for most any delivery. Even these low figures failed to bring out purchasers. The oil market here is about played out.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we can only give the asking figures, viz:

Spot	9c
April	9c
S. O. July	9c
B. O. July	10½c
B. O. all year	12c

Our dispatches from the oil regions will furnish the prices there.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note. The nominal rates were:

Spot	21c
April	21¼c
May	22c
June	22¾c

The above was for Eastern delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, April 10—The *Courier* says: The market was unusually dull yesterday owing to the fact that those who were not present at Oil City were waiting to hear the result of the meeting.

UPPER ROAD.

10,000 bbls.	Spot	$3 30
10,000 "	"	3 32½
10,000 "	Seller first 6 mo	3 42½

LOWER ROAD

500 "	Seller	3 30
500 "	"	3 35
500 "	"	3 32½
300 "	"	3 35

NEW YORK, April 10—Closing of the 9th.—Crude bulk quiet and rather in buyers favor, quoted at 11¾a12c; refined dull but a fair amount of stock offering; sales 3,000 bbls at 21¾c; cases quiet and firm at 27¾a28c.

Philadelphia delivery moderately active and prices steady with sales of 5,000 bbls refined at 21¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, April 10.—Market very quiet and dull at $3 40.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 10.—Market very quiet but a little firmer with no change; held at $3 40a3 50.

TITUSVILLE, April 10.—Market firm at $3 35.

OIL CITY, April 10.—Market not very active but more so than of late; ordinary on lower road $3 40. 47 gravity at Oil City $3 65.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Market quiet.

Standard White	21¼c
Crude	11c
Cases	27c
April	21¾c
May	21¾c
June	22¼c

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, April 8, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 35 cars, or about six hundred head. In addition to those Greenwald & Kahn had 2 loads from East Liberty, Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 2 loads; John Henderson 1; and L. Shamberg 1, which with a drove brought from Washington county by James Hanlin, and scattering lots from Greene and Armstrong counties made fully seven hundred and fifty cattle on sale this morning. The quality of the offerings generally was good and among the droves were some really choice cattle, called by the owners show beef. The stock from the west, as usual was bought high, and the drovers judging that the supply was not heavy, endeavored to advance prices a little. The market opened up with sellers feeling that stock ought to bring better prices than last week, and accordingly they held firm at a slight advance. The butchers, who have been buying cattle cheap for a while back, were not willing to pay any advance, and consequently at the opening trade ruled slow and but few cattle changed hands. This feeling continued to rule for a time, but toward ten o'clock concessions were made on both sides, and the market became more brisk. While in most cases a slight advance was obtained over last week's prices, still drovers claim that they do not advance here as fast as in the West. Some cattle sold to-day as high as 8c per lb, but the steers were extra, and called show beef. Our readers cannot consider 8c a market price at all, as probably not one bullock in a hundred would bring that figure.

The range of prices may be fairly considered from $5 to $7,00, very few selling over the latter figure, and most of the cattle from $6,50 down.

STOCK CATTLE.

The number of stock cattle on sale this morning was very small, not more than one or two loads. The number of buyers here was larger than for some time; all seemed anxious to purchase the fine spring weather, no doubt mrking them feel like taking hold; however the cattle were not to be had and the farmers went home without making purchases, excepting a few who bought for future delivery. Prices range from $4 50 to $5 00 per hundred pounds, but are considered so low by dealers here that they have quit shipping them. The demand in the west still continues good, and Illinois, Indiana and Ohio farmers are paying as much at Chicago for stockers as farmers want to pay for them here.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning footed up fully two hundred and fifty head, and in quality were all kinds, clipped, prime and common wooled stock. The market opened up slow and dull and continued so until the close, buyers were very offish and inclined to purchase low and with this feeling ruling trade was anything but brisk. This morning the first clipped sheep of the season were on sale, some of which were very good and sold as high as seven cents. If the weather continues favorable for shearing we will soon have heavy runs of sheep in the market.

CALVES.

During the week ending to-day there have been fully three hundred calves sold at this market. Holmes & Hunter this morning disposed of one hundred head. The market is glutted with them, and they are hard to sell at any price. The season has been so cold calves have not fatted well, and most of the offerings are poor, and consequently dull sale. Prices range from $2 60 per head to 5c per lb for good.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs on sale was rather larger for this time of year, a good many outsiders being in the market. Trade is dull, butchers taking but few. Prices range from $4,50 to $5,50, according to quality, &c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, April 9, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle to this time are fair. The number of buyers in attendance was hardly as large as usual. While the run of through stock has been a little more than an average, the offerings of stock for sale here to-day do not foot up more than about twenty loads all told. There is nothing doing, and so far as we could learn there has not a load of catile been sold for shipment. In the absence of sales on which to base quotations, we give as current rates prices of our last report, which are as follows: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pound steers, $6 75a7; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 pound steers, $6 25a6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 pound steers, $5 50a6; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 pounds. $4a4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 pounds, $4a4 50; Texas steers, $4 25a5 50.

HOGS.

The arrival of hogs this week so far is fair The markets East are depressed, particularly at New York, and buyers are not disposed to operate unless at very low figures. Prime Philadelphia are selling from $4 75 to $4 85; a few extra as high as $4 90, and although these figures are lower than have ruled for a long time, still buyers are not anxious to purchase. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $4 90; prime Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 85; Yorkers $4 50.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep this week have been fair to this time. A fair number of buyers are in the market, and the trade rules moderately active, although prices are not so good as those of a couple weeks ago. Extra, 100 to 110 lbs. sheep sell from $8 75 to $9 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $8 50a8 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $7 00a7 50; common, $6 00a7 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, April 10—Gold closed up firm at 110⅝c.

Loans were from 7 to 7½ per cent. for carrying.

Clearings $31,000.000.

The Government bond market was generally steady; offers for government bonds amounted to about $3,500,000 at from 109-87 to 110 42.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation was generally weak and lower to-day. At the opening the market was firm for a short time and prices were rallied from ¼ to ⅜c per cent., but soon afterwards a heavy feeling set in and during the afternoon prices declined from ½ to 2¼c per cent. The greatest fall was in Erie, C. C. and I. C., Northwest, Common, Lake Shore, New York Central and Union Pacific. The heavy decline in Erie was occasioned by the decline in London, where there is a growing stringency in the money market. The market at the close was very weak and down to the lowest prices of the day, with an increased pressure to sell in the entire list.

Subscriptions to the United States National Bank to-day amount to over two millions of dollars.

Money stringent. Early business was at ⅛ to ¼c, and closed firm at ⅛ to ¼c.

State Bonds are quiet.

DRY GOODS.

Jobbing trade busy, while business with commission men exhibits no great animation; we quote staple fabrics steady and firm at 13½a15c for light and heavy brown sheetings; 15a15½c for heavy brown drills; 11¼a12c for printed calicoes; 60c for dress monair braids; 90c for alpaca do; $5 for 6 cord soft finish spool thread; 45c for Williamantic 3 cord do; 40c for green Daniels do; 35c for Holyoke do; $1 20 for black repellants, popular makes, and $1 25a 1 30 for mixed colors do; 30a35c for common yarns, 38a40c for Stark cotton bags; 45c for 2¼ bushel do; 47½c for 3 bushel do; 35c for farmers' and mechanics' cottonades; 20c for Everett light do, and 9a10c for Russia crashes, as to quality.

PRODUCE.

Cotter more active; sales of 2,000 bales middling upland at 23¾c. Flour slightly advanced, superfine western and State $6 05a6 85; common to good extra $6 95 a7 20; St. Louis $7 50a10 50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 82½c. Wheat heavy; northwest club afloat, $1 50a1 52; No 1 Duluth spring in red western, $1 72a1 75. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn more steady; mixed western afloat, 72c; yellow, 73c; white, 74c; old and new western mixed, 70½a 70¾c old afloat 73c. Oats heavy; western 50a52c; Ohio 52½a53½c. Eggs in fair request, 21a22c. Hay quiet, shipping, $1 35. Hops quiet at 25a65 for 1871, 10a30c 1870; 10a19, 1860. Leather in fair request 28a30c; Orinoco 27a28c. Wool firm; extra Ohio 80a84c, pulled 80a85c; fall clip, California, 41c. Coffee in fair request; Rio 17¾a20¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8½a8¾c; Cuba 8½a9c. Molasses in fair request; Cuba Moscovado 37a38c. Rice dull at 9a9¾c. Crude petroleum 11⅞c; refined 21¼a21¾. Turpentine weak at 67½c. Pork quiet but firmer; new mess $13 25; prime $10 00; new prime mess $12 75; mess for June $13 50; for July $13 75; bacon and cut meats unchanged. Lard firmer, No 1 to prime steam 8¼a9c; kettle 9c. Butter dull; western 11a24c. Cheese dull at 13a19c.

METALS.

Manufactured copper firmer. Ingot, lake, firmer at 44a45c. Pig iron firm; Scotch, 50a55c; American 49a52c. Bar very firm at $1 00a1 05. Russia sheet 45c. Gold nails firm; cut, $5 75; clinch, $7 25a7 75. Horse shoes 20a33c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Cotton firm; middling 22¾. Flour and grain unchanged. Mess pork buoyant but unsettled; $13 00 asked for spot; sales at $14 00 to buyer for three months. Lard firm at 8¼ a8¾; bulk meats unsettled; shoulders 4¼; sides 6a6¼a6½c asked; bacon steady 5a6¼ a7¼ asked; small sales bulk shoulder at ½ less; hogs firm at 4 25a4 50; receipts 1,000. Whisky advanced 83a84c; latter prevailing rate.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Tobacco stiff; sales 50 hhds. Bagging firm and quiet; medium to heavy 17a17½c. Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 22¾c. Flour firm and active; extra family $7 25. Grain quiet and firm but unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm; bacon shoulders 5¼c; sides, clear rib 6¾c; clear 7c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Flour—extra spring active at $6 37a7. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 2 spring $1 21¼a 1 22¼. Corn—No 3 mixed quiet and steady at 36¼a36¾c. Oats—No 2 stronger at 31a31¼c. Rye—No 2 active and stronger at 69a69¾c. Barley—No 2 fall neglected and lower at 49½c. Mess pork higher at $12a12 05 asked. Lard quiet at $8 40a8 42½. Bulk meats—loose, a shade firmer and in better inquiry; shoulders 3¾a6¼c; hams in pickle 7a9c. Highwines quiet and firm at 85c. Hogs—Shippers are buying freely at $4 12½a4 55. Cattle dull and tending downward.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 $1 31; No 2 $1 22¼. Oats steady, No 2, 32c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 39½c. Rye firm; No 1, 70c. Barley firm; No fall 58c. Mess pord steady at $12. Lard—prime steam at 8½c. Bulk shoulders 3¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 10.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 white Michigan $1 70; amber Michigan $1 59¾; No 1 red $1 61a$1 62. Corn firm; low mixed 47¾c; Michigan 48½c; White 49½c. Oats quiet; No 2 44½c; Michigan 39½c. Clover seed $5 10. Pork and lard quiet and unchanged.

Why be Troubled With Coughs.

Colds, Hoarseness, or indeed any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaint, when a remedy so safe, thorough, and so easily obtainable as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? Those who have contracted severe colds may save their lungs from the dangerous irritation which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and any one threatened with Throat disease, will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and healing the inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

DIED.

GARRETT—April 9th, 1872, AGNES M. GARRATT, wife of David Garrett, in the 47th year of her age.

McBRIDE—At 10 o'clock, April 10, MICHAEL McBRIDE.

BARNARD—In Beaver Falls, Beaver county, on the evening of 9th inst., of scarlet fever, HARRY D., son of Daniel and Mary C. Barnard, late well known residents of this city, aged 1 yr. 6 m. 6 d.

McALEESE On Tuesday, at 1 a. m., JOHN McALEESE, aged 68 years.

WALKER—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, April 9th, AMANDA, wife of Jacob Walker, and sister of Benjamin Singerly, Esq., of this city.

BARCROFT—On Sunday morning, 7th instant, at Columbia Farm, WILHELMINA HESS, wife of J. P. Barcroft, in the 32d year of her age.

RUSH—On Sunday, April 7, 1872, KATE RUSH, infant daughter of Jacob and Mary A. Rush.

KENNEDY—On Sabbath, April 7th, 1872, SAMUEL KENNEDY, aged 80 years.

BOLE—On Sabbath morning, April 7th, at twenty minutes before six, MAGGIE H., daughter of Hugh M. and Mary A. Bole, aged two years and nineteen days,

HUNKER—On Sunday, April 7th, 1872, JACOB HUNKER, at Toledo, Ohio.

SNYDER—On Monday, April 8, at 10:25 o'clock, A. M., MAGGIE, only daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Snyder, aged 23 years 11 months and 8 days.

McDOWELL—On Thursday, April 4th, at 6 P. M., Mrs. HANNAH McDOWELL.

FOWNES—On Friday, at 6 o'clock P. M., CHAS. FOWNES, of the firm of Wm. Clark & Co., aged 39 years.

JACOBS—On Saturday evening, April 6, 1872, half-past five o'clock, MARY JOSEPHINE JACOBS daughter of John A. and Caroline Jacobs.

The Price of Health,

Like that of liberty, is eternal vigilance. The vapor-laden air of spring exercises a depressing influence on the vital powers. The strongest feel this devitalizing effect; the weak are prostrated by it. Every body is more or less debilitated at this season, and the feeble instinctively seek the help of medicine. Unfortunately, the "remedy" resorted to sometimes aggravates the mischief. Raw stimulants are eminently pernicious in such cases, and drastic cathartics about as bad. The vital principle needs succor and support, and a tonic cing preparation that will tone and rouse, while it regulates and purifies the system, is the medicine that nature demands. All the medicinal elements required for such emergencies are combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable elixir that the world has ever known. It is a mild stimulant, a powerful tonic, an unequalled appetizer, an absolute specific for diseased digestion, a wonderful nervine, a moderate cathartic, a remedy for liver complaints and periodic fevers, a cure for constipation, a specific for rheumatism, of essential use in all ailments to which the feebler sex are subject, and as a general household medicine unequalled and unapproached. These are the properties which have made Hostetter's Bitters famous everywhere. See to it, however, that you have the true article, for the land is infected with swarms of local latters, made from condemned

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street.

Queer Questions.

One of the queerest notions that enters the heads of people now-a-days, is that consumption cannot be cured. Of course, if people will allow disease to take its own course, without doing anything to arrest it, then it will not be cured. But if proper means are made use of at the start then there is a cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has cured thousands of cases, which, if left alone, would, in all likelihood, have ended fatally. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has also cured many far advanced cases of consumption, and that too, by a principal as plain, as that by which water puts out fire.

The Doctor's LUNG SOUND, by which he explores and investigates the state of the lungs, makes their condition as plain, as if the chest were made of glass and you could see their workings. Dr. Keyser with his Lung Cure, has gained high credit in the cure of all diseases of the throat and lungs and pulmonary organs. Office and Medicine Store 107 Liberty street. Every day except Saturday and Tuesday. A treatise on chronic lung diseases sent free wherever it is ordered.

Price of Lung Cure $1 50 per bottle, or six bottles for $7 50.

The Gem Linen Marker,

FOR

Linens, Books, Circulars, &c., with Indelible or Printer's Ink. Complete in box with Ink and Directions; Name, 50 25; Name and Address 1 50. Agents wanted. Send for circulars to

W. A. BUNTING'S Stencil and Engraving Rooms, 4 Liberty st., Pittsburgh Pa.

Our Indelible Ink guaranteed superior to any in use.

Font of Old English or Script Type for $2 50.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and fast on the smoothest face (without injury) in 28 days, or money refunded; 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 5 for $1 00 cents.

ap13sW EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass